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## Some U.S. Officials Doubt Legality of Role in Nicaragua

By Leslie H. Gelb  
*New York Times Service*  
 WASHINGTON — High-ranking State Department officials raised questions in White House meetings last week about the legality of U.S. involvement in covert military operations against Nicaragua, according to Reagan administration officials.

By law, the administration is barred from taking any action "for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua."

The questions were raised by policymakers and legal experts in the department. Their point was said to be that, contrary to law and to agreed administration policy, U.S. support for guerrilla actions in Nicaragua had gone beyond efforts to interdict supplies from Nicaragua to rebels in El Salvador and could be seen as intended to overthrow the Sandinist government.

These concerns, along with more vigorous charges by some senators, were brought to President Ronald Reagan's attention at two White House meetings last week. But, according to administration officials, no decisions were made to curtail the operations.

The concern in the State Department seems to have been provoked by reports about covert operations in Nicaragua and warnings by several senators over possible violations of the law.

The officials confirmed a report last week that the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. military were directly involved in planning, training and advising paramilitary forces based in Honduras and were providing them with intelligence data.

They said the State Department officials have not argued that the CIA and the military are deliberately acting contrary to policy. Rather, they have suggested that in carrying out the policy at this stage, it is almost impossible not to cross the bounds of legality.

The policy approved by Mr. Reagan, the officials said, was to

interdict supplies from Nicaragua to Salvadoran guerrillas, to attack Cuban and the Cuban "infrastructure" in Nicaragua and, in general, to increase the costs to Nicaragua of backing the insurgency in El Salvador.

Another complicating factor, according to the officials, involves attempts to control the operations of the contra, as the anti-Sandinist guerrillas call themselves.

"The contra's aims and actions may not be the same as ours," a key administration official said.

The prohibition against efforts to overthrow the Nicaraguan government is laid out in an amendment to a catchall appropriations bill approved by Congress last December.

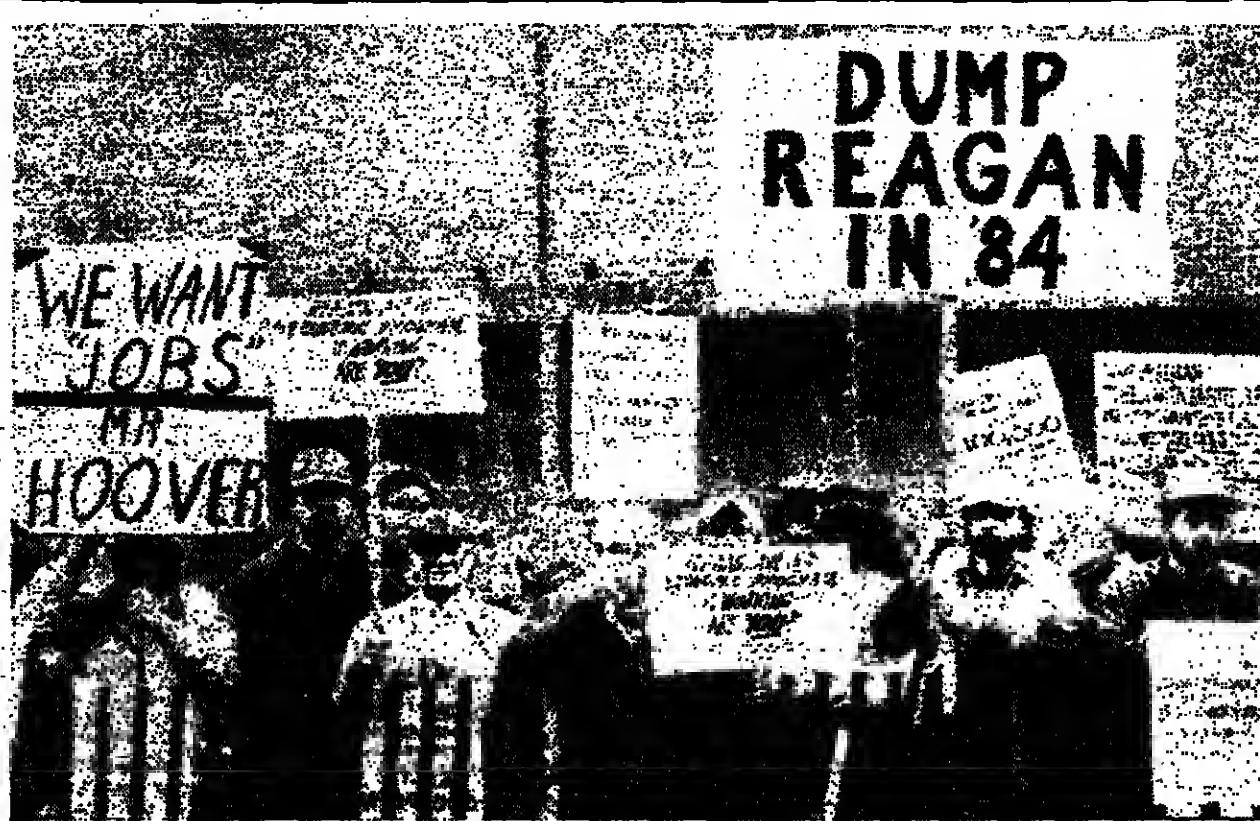
"None of the funds provided in this act," it says, "may be used by the Central Intelligence Agency or the Department of Defense to furnish military equipment, military training or advice, or other support for military activities, to any group or individual, not part of the country's armed forces, for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua or provoking a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras."

Some CIA officials are also said to have expressed concern that the covert operations might have gone beyond the limitations stated in presidential documents and in intelligence briefings to congressional committees. By law, the president is required to notify House and Senate intelligence panels of covert actions.

That was last done in December 1981 in a document authorizing "the support and conduct" of "political and paramilitary operations against Cuban and Cuban supply lines" in Nicaragua and elsewhere in Central America.

The finding, as the document is called, said nothing about any actions against the Nicaraguan government itself. Based on this finding, the committee secretly said.

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ANGRY WELCOME — President Reagan attracted a crowd of demonstrators when he went to Pittsburgh to speak at a conference on finding ways to retrain unemployed steelworkers and others for new jobs. Page 3.

## U.S. Says It Offered Strategic Weapon Cuts

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*  
 WASHINGTON — During the latest round of strategic arms talks, the United States offered to limit the number of long-range bombers and airborne cruise missiles while the Soviet Union called for a ban on deployment of all kinds of cruise missiles, administration officials reported.

Officials cited the proposals Wednesday as evidence of movement in the Geneva negotiations. Soviet negotiators and some critics in the United States have charged that the Reagan administration's original package last July focused entirely on ballistic missiles and ignored other categories of strategic weapons.

Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat who has announced his candidacy for the presidency, charged Wednesday

that the administration had "bumbled and blundered" in having significant arms control agreements.

The United States called for a ceiling of 400 intercontinental bombers and proposed a complex formula on cruise missiles. The Soviet Union has large ballistic missile forces whereas the United States has a lead in bombers and cruise missiles.

Administration officials also disclosed that Edward L. Rowley, the chief U.S. strategic arms negotiator, had offered a draft treaty for confidence-building measures such as advance notice of ballistic missile launches and of military exercises involving strategic forces to reduce the risks of miscalculation and accidental nuclear war.

Details of the strategic arms talks came to light as Mr. Rowley and Paul H. Nitze, who heads a

parallel negotiating team dealing with medium-range missiles, met for three hours behind closed doors with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

After the session, Senator Charles L. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is the committee chairman, said, "It does not appear in the foreseeable future that there is a chance for an agreement in either of the two negotiations. He said he believed the 'total strategy' of Moscow was to block progress in the talks.

Committee members had wanted to hear from Mr. Rowley in connection with a memorandum on personnel matters that he had supplied to Kenneth L. Adelman, President Ronald Reagan's nominee to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In related developments:  
 • Defense Secretary Caspar W.

Weinberger said the Soviet Union "may very well have" violated the 1979 strategic arms agreement by testing two types of new missiles in the last six months. The agreement, he said, permits tests of only one new missile. But he stopped short of a direct charge of violation.

• William Jackson, former director of the general advisory committee on arms control under President Jimmy Carter, said that earlier arms control treaties on offensive and defensive weapons were being undermined by both the Soviet Union and United States.

• Intelligence officials said the Soviet Union had developed a new cruise missile, designated the SSCX-4, with a range of 1,900 miles (3,000 kilometers), according to The Associated Press.

Charges and countercharges on arms issues have mounted steadily.

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## China Cancels Cultural Ties to U.S. in Protest

By Michael Parks  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
 BEIJING — China announced Thursday that it was canceling all official cultural and athletic exchanges with the United States, in retaliation for the U.S. decision to grant political asylum to a Chinese tennis star.

Ding Gu, the Culture Ministry's director of cultural exchange, said the action Monday by the Reagan administration was a "serious political incident" that had "impaired the normal atmosphere for Sino-American cultural exchanges."

The activities canceled include a U.S. film festival set for July in Beijing, a visit next month by the Juilliard String Quartet and an exhibition of paintings from the Brooklyn Museum of Art in the fall.

"The Chinese government has no choice" but to cancel the exchanges, Mr. Ding told U.S. diplomats summoned Thursday to the Culture Ministry, according to the Xinhua press agency. Negotiations for a new cultural agreement were also canceled.

Reciprocal Chinese activities, including a film week, two art exhibitions, a tour by a top performing arts group and a visit by a high-ranking cultural delegation to the United States, were also canceled, along with planned exchanges between journalists, publishers and officials of Voice of America and Radio Beijing.

The All China Sports Federation announced it was canceling Chinese participation in 10 athletic events involving the United States, most of them warm-ups for the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

After the Chinese announcement Thursday, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said, "The embassy deeply regrets the Chinese overreaction to the case of Miss Hu Na," the 19-year-old tennis player. He declined to comment further.

In Washington, a White House spokesman expressed hope that the dispute would not seriously disturb relations between the two countries. Reuters reported.

"Good relations between the United States and China are a benefit to both sides, and it is important that we view our differences in the perspective of the broader bilateral relationship," said the spokesman. Larry M. Speakes. He would not comment directly on the cancellation of cultural exchanges.

Scientific and academic exchanges between the two countries

are covered by separate agreements and were unaffected by Thursday's announcements. U.S. officials said it seemed unlikely that the nearly 10,000 Chinese students in the United States would be called home or that the 300 Americans studying in China would be forced to leave.

The Chinese decision also does not appear to affect unofficial cultural exchanges, such as the current rehearsal of the American play "Death of a Salesman" under its author, Arthur Miller.

The Chinese action had been expected following Beijing's angry protests earlier this week over the U.S. decision to grant asylum to Miss Hu. She defected in July while playing in a tennis tournament in California, saying she feared political persecution for refusing to join the Communist Party if she were forced to return to China.

The U.S. ambassador in Beijing, Arthur W. Hummel Jr., was summoned Wednesday to the Foreign Ministry and told that China viewed the U.S. action as a serious infringement of its sovereignty, as interference in its internal affairs and as a deliberate insult to the Chinese people.

"This is a grave political incident long premeditated and deliberately created by the United States," a Foreign Ministry statement said. It accused the Reagan administration of "conspiring" with supporters of the Taiwan government to "entice and coerce" Miss Hu to defect.

Miss Hu's family appealed again Thursday for her to return.

"My daughter has been brought up with the loving care of the government and the Communist Party," her father, Hu Yunfu, told Xinhua. "Political persecution of her is simply out of the question."

The Chinese action, coupled with its tough protest, was by far the most decisive step Beijing has taken to show its growing anger with the Reagan administration.

Beijing had largely confined itself to angry statements and occasional threats that relations would be downgraded if Washington continued to pursue certain policies, particularly arms sales to Taipei.

When the Reagan administration imposed restrictions on Chinese textile sales in the United States in January, however, Beijing said it would buy no more American cotton, soybeans or synthetic fibers. But these were items it had largely stopped purchasing.

## Reagan Approved Policy to Block Evolution of 'Cuba-Model States'

By Raymond Bonner  
*New York Times Service*  
 WASHINGTON — At a meeting with his senior foreign policy advisers last April, President Ronald Reagan approved a policy with the goal of preventing a "proliferation of Cuba-model states" in Central America that could threaten the United States militarily and economically.

According to a highly classified document summarizing the meeting, the group proposed both covert and political programs to keep the Sandinist government in Nicaragua from "exporting revolution" to El Salvador and to strengthen pro-U.S. elements in El Salvador and Guatemala.

In addition to covert activities designed to put pressure on Nicaragua, the group expressed approval of a military coup that overthrew an elected government in Guatemala, a beginning of covert activities in that country against anti-government forces and efforts to keep Mexico "isolated" on Central American issues.

The covert activities in the region, according to the memorandum, would be carried out pursuant to National Security Decision Directive 17, which was the president's approval in November 1981 of a plan for covert activities in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua.

The group also discussed making a "concerted effort" to increase factional strife among guerrilla groups and their political allies in El Salvador. It proposed stepping

up efforts to "co-opt" congressional efforts to link approval of aid to the promotion of talks between the warring sides in the region.

The document also said that at the time of the meeting, which was shortly after the administration's budget request for the fiscal year 1983 had been submitted, the economy for the region would "fall about \$300 million short" of what was needed.

It was recommended in the document that the shortfall not be mentioned for several months. Last month, Mr. Reagan asked for \$278 million more in economic and military aid for Central America for the 1983 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

News accounts in recent months have reported details of the covert activities against the Nicaraguan government from bases in Honduras, which are supported by the administration and are alluded to in the memorandum.

The document also made these points:

- The government in Nicaragua was "under increased pressure as a result of our covert efforts," and the country's isolation was increasing.
- The Central Intelligence Agency should be provided with \$2.5 billion "in order that an expanded program in Guatemala be initiated," including arms interdiction.
- The administration's policies were facing "serious difficulties" with public and congressional opinion in the United States while

"international opinion, especially in Europe and Mexico, continues to work against our policies."

- Greater public and economic pressure should be applied to Cuba — the public pressure by using the "international" Cuban community to carry the message; the economic by a "quantum tightening of economic embargo."

Bearing the title, "United States Policy in Central America and Cuba Through F.Y. '84, Summary Paper," the document provides insights into the policymaking analysis at the highest levels of the government.

According to the memorandum, the policymakers concluded that the United States has "a vital interest in not allowing the proliferation of Cuba-model states which would provide platforms for subversion, compromise vital sea-lanes and pose a direct military threat at or near our borders."

One of the group's assumptions was that there would be a "gradual upturn in world economy with resulting improvements in balance of payments and domestic economies" in Central America and the Caribbean basin.

The group foresaw an improvement in the Salvadoran Army that would put "the guerrillas increasingly on the defensive" and "lessened friction between guerrilla groups and guerrilla supporters."

That prediction appears not to have been validated. In recent months, administration officials have expressed concern about the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



New Ascent by King Kong Fails

Efforts went awry Thursday to raise an eight-story replica of King Kong to the top of the Empire State Building. The project, designed to mark the 50th anniversary of the movie about the giant, developed problems when straps used to position the balloon were assembled out of sequence. The gorilla's head is visible, above, near the base of the building's mooring mast. At left, the partially inflated balloon hangs from the mast. Officials said another attempt will be made later after the balloon is repaired.

## Harvard Asks Walesa To Address Graduates

By Charles D. Sherman  
*International Herald Tribune*  
 CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Polish trade union Solidarity, has been invited to give Harvard University's commencement address June 9, university officials said Thursday.

The university officials said he had accepted, but Mr. Walesa told United Press International from his home in Gdansk that he did not plan to accept the invitation because he felt he would not be permitted to return to Poland if he left.

Robin Schmidt, Harvard's vice president for government and community affairs, said the university was announcing its invitation to Mr. Walesa "in the hope of bringing pressure on the Polish government."

Harvard has a tradition of not identifying its chief commencement speaker until graduation day.

A source close to the university administration said Mr. Walesa had told "a Harvard envoy" that the "more publicity, the greater the chance he would have of coming."

The university contacted Mr. Walesa by letter with the help of Stanislaw Baranczak, a professor of Polish literature at Harvard, who came to the United States in 1981 from Poland. Professor Baranczak is a founder of KOR, the Committee for Worker's Self-Defense, which was founded by Polish intellectuals in 1976 and dissolved in 1981 after Solidarity became prominent.

"Harvard expected difficulties for Walesa with his passport," he said, "and they're announcing this to create pressure on the Polish government. Walesa's coming to Harvard would be a very important event. It would be the first time he has been in the West since martial law and his release from detention."

Professor Baranczak agreed that Mr. Walesa would be cautious about leaving Poland.

"He would not take his family," he said, "so it would be harder for the authorities to stop him from coming back. If he traveled with his family, the government could close the border to him. As a normal tourist, the government probably wouldn't give him a passport."

In recent weeks, the Polish authorities have demanded that Mr. Walesa pay taxes and a fine on a minibus that his family received as a gift from an unidentified Western donor.

Recent commencement speakers at Harvard have included Thomas J. Watson Jr., former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union and president of the International Business Machines Corp., in 1981; Cyrus R. Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, in 1980; Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, in 1979; and Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet writer, in 1978.

Harvard's committee on honorary degrees, comprising faculty members and alumni, selects the speakers.

■ "No, I'm Not Going"  
 Mr. Walesa told UPI in a telephone interview from his home in Gdansk: "No, I am not going." adding, "This situation is so unstable that I cannot go without being sure whether I can come back or not."

Mr. Walesa said he had prepared a message to be read at Harvard if he were unable to appear there.

## Luxembourg Diplomat Using Music as Passport to Travel, Acclaim



Adrien F.J. Meisch, Luxembourg's U.S. ambassador.

By Irvin Molotsky  
*New York Times Service*  
 WASHINGTON — When Adrien F.J. Meisch, the ambassador from Luxembourg, ends a nine-year stint in the United States this month, the diplomatic tools of the trade that he will pack up will include not only his pin-striped trousers but also two grand pianos.

The pianos have served to make the embassy of his tiny country one of the most popular in Washington. And his concert-quality skill at playing them — he prefers Beethoven and Brahms — has served as a passport that has allowed him to travel to 49 states.

"I don't think it's enough to be in Washington or New York City to know the United States," said Mr. Meisch, 52, whose next diplomatic post is West Germany. "You also have to go to the West Coast and to the South to learn what the people are thinking."

Since his country does not provide the embassy with enough money for widespread travel, the ambassador uses the piano as his ticket. He accepts concert dates, usually for such nonprofit events as benefits and pension fund galas, and lets the sponsors pay for his transportation, but nothing more.

While in a town, he meets with the governor or the mayor or a bank president, conveying information about Luxembourg. Finally, he tries to arrange for a lecture at the local university, usually speaking on his specialty: Soviet relations. "Luxembourg is not enough," he confessed.

Using this travel formula, plus vacation trips with his family, Mr. Meisch has visited every state except Alabama.

Music-making also helped Ambassador Meisch at his previous post, Moscow, where he met such virtuosos as the pianist Sviatoslav Richter and the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich.

Mr. Rostropovich has since emigrated from the Soviet Union and now lives in Washington, where he is conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. Sometimes he joins Mr. Meisch and others to play chamber music in the Luxembourg Embassy, thereby helping the embassy draw members of the cabinet, Congress and Supreme Court.

Ambassador Meisch, whose American-born wife, Candace, is also a pianist, has studied with Lili Kraus, whom he considers today's foremost Mozart performer. Recently, Miss Kraus was scheduled to play a Mozart concerto with the

Washington Chamber Orchestra and then join the ambassador in the Mozart Concerto in E Flat Major for Two Pianos (K. 365). But she had to cancel to have eye surgery.

On two weeks' notice, the ambassador learned the Mozart Concerto in A Major (K. 488), which he had not played in many years, and substituted in the best show-must-go-on tradition. One critic found that Mr. Meisch displayed "a deep musical sensibility, with a touch of poetry."

During the playing, the ambassador, who has a girl that betrays too many diplomatic dinners, looked more like the reserved bank president he has visited from coast to coast than the modern-day virtuoso who flail about the keyboard as though their arms are being lifted on wings of song.

When the performance was over, he refused to accept the \$5,000 fee that would have gone to Miss Kraus, saying, "I do not go out moonlighting."

The ambassador's next post, Bonn, is generally regarded as the most important assignment in Luxembourg's foreign service. Mr. Meisch intends to continue his piano playing there. "In Germany," he said, "music is written with a capital M."

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### INSIDE

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SPORTS

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WEEKEND

■ Michael Ende is carrying on the German tradition in the literature of fantasy, a field that is again popular. Page 7W.



## Kissinger Meeting With PLO Aide Is Said to Complicate Mideast Talks

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger conferred with a senior aide to Yasser Arafat in Morocco several months ago in a secret meeting that has become a complicating factor in the Reagan administration's drive for a Middle East peace settlement.

U.S. officials who confirmed the encounter Wednesday denied vehemently that Mr. Kissinger had sought to set up a "back channel" with the Palestine Liberation Organization that would have undercut U.S. efforts to bring Mr. Arafat, who heads the PLO, and King Hussein of Jordan together on a formula allowing the king to enter peace negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Kissinger acknowledged Wednesday that he had met for half an hour with Ahmed Dajani, a member of the PLO executive committee, in Rabat, Morocco, in November. But he said he was not aware before the meeting that Mr. Dajani was a PLO official.

Other sources said that the meeting was arranged by King Hassan II of Morocco with the involvement of the U.S. ambassador to Morocco, Joseph Reed, Mr. Reed,

like Mr. Kissinger, has long been a close associate of David Rockefeller, the New York banker, and King Hassan claims close ties to all three men.

The long-delayed talks between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein on a negotiating formula began last weekend in Amman and have reached a critical point, Arab and U.S. sources said Wednesday. Mr. Arafat is due to return to Amman later this week for a final negotiating session.

As secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger was responsible for the pledge made to Israel in 1975 that the United States would have no formal contacts with the PLO until the organization accepted Israel's right to exist and accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242. This resolution calls for Israel to return territories occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war in return for a peace settlement.

The PLO has repeatedly sought to break through Mr. Kissinger's commitment and establish direct contacts with the United States.

Sources said the Kissinger-Dajani meeting appeared to Mr. Arafat to hold out hopes that he could achieve that goal without having to make a deal with King Hussein. They said the PLO leader

began in February to delay the negotiations with King Hussein.

At about the same time, some of Mr. Arafat's aides began raising the possibility that the PLO could negotiate directly with Israel.

The delay was especially troubling for King Hussein, who had set March as a deadline for his decision on accepting or rejecting President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative. When reports of the meeting in Morocco reached him, King Hussein demanded an explanation from the Reagan administration, and it was delivered to him in mid-March during a trip to London, sources said.

Philip C. Habib, Mr. Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, reportedly told the king that the Reagan administration had nothing to do with the Kissinger-Dajani discussion.

"Whatever the intention of that meeting, the reports of it and the impression that Kissinger would attempt to set up future meetings that would clear the way for a PLO-U.S. dialogue put a lot of static on the line at a crucial moment," an Arab official said.

A State Department official agreed that the reports "appeared to put the thing off the tracks for awhile." State Department officials

repeatedly telephoned The Washington Post on Wednesday, emphasizing that disclosure of the meeting now could affect the delicate negotiations in Amman.

The United States and King Hussein are known to be resisting Mr. Arafat's demands that an agreement be taken to a new Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco in mid-April, before any announcement is made.

These State Department officials emphasized their view that Mr. Kissinger had not acted improperly and that he had made a full private report to the administration after the meeting.

Mr. Dajani, a writer and historian who lives in Cairo and has served as Mr. Arafat's spokesman to the European Community, has been at Mr. Arafat's side during the talks in Amman this week. Asked about his contact with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Dajani declined to comment.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Morocco on Nov. 28 to attend a meeting of the American-Moroccan Foundation, a private organization. He is co-chairman of the foundation's board, and Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of its advisory council.

Mr. Kissinger said in a telephone interview Wednesday that he

thought Mr. Dajani, whom he knew to be a Palestinian, was a member of King Hassan's Moroccan Academy, a group of Arab intellectuals that was meeting at the time in Rabat.

Mr. Kissinger reported the contents of his talk with Mr. Dajani to Mr. Habib, who was also in Rabat that day, and subsequently to the State Department in writing.

At the time of the meeting, Mr. Dajani had already been appointed Mr. Arafat's chief delegate on the Palestinian-Jordanian commission that worked out the conditions for the negotiations between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein.

President Ronald Reagan's proposal, which calls for negotiations to create a Palestinian entity on the West Bank and in Gaza that would be associated with Jordan, has been rejected by Israel.

King Hussein has made it clear that he will not participate in the Reagan initiative without an endorsement from the PLO. Mr. Arafat has maintained a deliberate ambiguity about the Reagan plan, though his chief criticism of it, that it rejects an independent Palestinian state, seems to have become sharper in recent weeks.

State Department officials emphasized Wednesday that Mr. Kissinger was playing no formal

role for the administration. He is due to leave shortly on another private trip to the Middle East.

### Kissinger Confirms Meeting

Mr. Kissinger confirmed Thursday that he had met with Mr. Dajani, but he called their talk "an inconsequential conversation." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Interviewed on television, Mr. Kissinger said that during the session of the American-Moroccan Foundation in Rabat, "Somebody pointed him out to me and said, 'Can you not talk to a Palestinian in this context?' I walked up to him and said, 'Let's have a cup of coffee.'" Mr. Kissinger said the exchange was witnessed by 50 people and was far from secret.

He said Mr. Dajani "told me his familiar position of why they objected to an agreement that I had made in which we would not talk in the PLO." The former secretary of state said he simply explained to Mr. Dajani why the agreement was made.

"I don't regret the meeting," he continued. "It was an inconsequential conversation."

Mr. Kissinger also said he believed there was a good chance King Hussein would join the peace negotiations.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Talks on Gulf Oil Spill Suspended

KUWAIT (IHT) — An emergency meeting of Gulf states broke up Thursday without agreement on how to cope with the potentially disastrous oil spill threatening their coasts and cities.

Although cabinet ministers and ambassadors of the eight Gulf states, including Iran and Iraq, convened a formal meeting of a Gulf environmental body after 48 hours of consultations, the delegates suspended their talks after a single session.

A Kuwaiti official said the talks, which reportedly involved eight heads of states, were suspended to permit the representatives to conduct "consultations with their governments."

### Ian Smith Granted U.K. Passport

LONDON (AP) — Ian Smith, who as prime minister of the colony of Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, defied Britain for 15 years, has been granted a British passport, according to the British High Commission in Harare.

Mr. Smith, 63, who was born in the colony, is entitled to the passport because his father, a Scots-born butcher who settled in Rhodesia in 1898, was born in Britain, the commission said Wednesday.

In a BBC radio interview from Zimbabwe Thursday, Mr. Smith said he applied for the passport to go to South Africa for medical treatment after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government twice refused to return his Zimbabwean passport, which had been seized. He added he would not use his new papers to flee the country. "I don't believe in running away from problems — and we have big problems here as far as the white community is concerned," he said.

### Solidarity Activist to Go on Trial

WARSAW (Reuters) — Edmund Baluka, an activist of the banned Solidarity trade union who had close ties with Polish emigre groups in France, goes on trial Monday on charges of subversion, an official newspaper said Thursday.

The youth daily Sztandar Mlodych said Mr. Baluka would be tried by a military court in Bydgoszcz. It said he was linked with "anti-communist" emigre organizations and had published a magazine, Sztandar (Hornet), "which slandered Poland," and smuggled it into the country.

Mr. Baluka left Poland in 1973, after complaining of official harassment after his involvement in worker protests in 1970, and settled in Paris. The indictment said he returned illegally to Poland in 1981. He was detained after the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

### South Africa Allows Pacifist Status

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — South Africa's Parliament has enacted legislation that recognizes for the first time the status of conscientious objector to military service.

Although the new legislation is not cast in racial terms, it will apply in existing circumstances only to whites, for only whites are now subject to compulsory military service.

The bill, which is due to be signed into law soon, provides harsh penalties for those who refuse to serve for moral or political reasons that fall outside its narrow definition of conscientious objection. Essentially, to achieve the status, a draftee has to claim that he objects to all war on religious grounds and would refuse to bear arms for any army anywhere.

### Leaders of PLO Continue Talks

KUWAIT (Reuters) — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, and other Palestinian officials continued talks here Thursday on whether to let King Hussein of Jordan represent them in peace talks with Israel.

As the PLO chief met, Kuwaiti newspapers reported that King Hussein had given Mr. Arafat 48 hours to decide whether to give him a mandate for the peace talks proposed by President Ronald Reagan. If the PLO failed to reach a decision, the king would act on his own initiative, the newspapers said.

Mr. Arafat summoned his top officials Thursday and held an urgent meeting to decide on PLO policy before returning to Amman, Palestinian sources said. If the PLO failed to reach a decision, the king would act on his own initiative, the newspapers Al-Watan and Al-Rai Al-Aam quoted Palestinian sources as saying. In Amman, palace sources said they knew nothing of the reports.

### Iranian Plane Hijacked to Gulf

ABU DHABI (UPI) — A hijacked Iranian military plane carrying as many as 70 persons was refused permission to land by at least five different Arab states before touching down temporarily beside a runway in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, reports said Thursday.

However, Radio Riyadh said the plane refueled and took off in the direction it had come from with all passengers except one, who also left the Saudi kingdom for an undisclosed destination.

Iranian officials in Tehran contacted by telephone confirmed there had been a hijacking Wednesday night but released no other details. The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan said the aircraft was hijacked by a number of Iranian officers, including a person identified as General Abbas.

### For the Record

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Representative George V. Hansen, Republican of Idaho, was indicted Thursday on charges of making false statements on his congressional financial disclosure statements he filed in 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

RABAT, Morocco (Reuters) — The Moroccan-Algerian border was partly reopened Thursday to nationals of both countries for the first time in seven years, allowing 120 Algerian residents of Morocco and 70 Moroccans living in Algeria to cross the border.

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican has excommunicated for the second time a Vietnamese archbishop, Pierre Martin Ngo Dinh Thuc, 85, accused of consecrating bishops without papal authority, the Vatican announced Thursday.

### Reagan Administration Asks Delay Of House Vote on Aid to Salvador

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, worried about rising congressional opposition to \$60 million more in military aid to El Salvador, is seeking an indefinite delay in the emergency aid package until it can muster enough votes on Capitol Hill.

Administration officials said the delay was prompted in large part by indications that the military assistance request would be rejected in the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations.

The delay itself appeared to be somewhat unusual because Pentagon and State Department officials said last month that El Salvador faced a "crisis" and could run out of military supplies in 30 days unless the United States provided the additional aid.

Wednesday when Secretary of State George P. Shultz visited the office of Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the House panel.

"Right now, if we put this before the subcommittee it would lose," Mr. Long said after meeting with Mr. Shultz.

### Reagan Backed Program On 'Cuba-Model' Nations

(Continued from Page 1) deteriorating military situation in El Salvador, and the guerrillas have made some significant military advances.

Much of the meeting, according to the memorandum, was devoted to the situation in Guatemala, where a leftist-led guerrilla movement predates by several years the one in El Salvador.

Because of Guatemala's human rights record when General Romeo Lucas Garcia was in power, U.S. military aid was suspended during the Carter administration. On March 23, 1982, a military coup put General Efraim Rios Montt in charge.

The members of Mr. Reagan's national planning group, according to the memorandum, said the coup "has given us new possibilities for working out an improved relationship with that country."

But senior U.S. diplomats in Guatemala at the time, including Ambassador Frederic L. Chapin, viewed the coup with considerable concern.

For several months afterward, U.S. diplomats in Guatemala and State Department officials in Washington were saying that a decision on whether to renew military aid to Guatemala would not be made until the Rios Montt government had demonstrated a commitment to improving the rights record.

But about three weeks after the coup, Mr. Reagan and his foreign policy advisers recommended up to \$10 million in military sales credits and \$50,000 from the International Military Education and Training program for the country, as well as sales of military equipment.

## Thailand Strikes Back At Vietnamese Forces

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — The Thai Army has launched a combined air and ground operation to repel Vietnamese forces who have been pursuing their offensive against Cambodian guerrillas in Thailand, military sources said Thursday.

The Vietnamese began their offensive last Thursday.

On Wednesday, the Thai military sources said, the air force bombed and strafed Vietnamese troops dug in about one mile (1.6 kilometers) inside Thailand and north of the border town of Aranyaprathet. United Press International reported.

Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Paul D. Wolfowitz met Thursday in Bangkok with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and promised to speed up deliveries of U.S. arms already ordered by Thailand to help deal with the border threat.

The sources contradicted earlier Thai military intelligence reports that all Vietnamese troops had retreated from Thailand after Monday's retaliatory attacks.

Thai and Vietnamese artillery units exchanged fire, the sources said, in the area around Phnom Phra, north of Aranyaprathet.

Arbit Kamlong-ek, commander in chief of the Thai army, said Thursday that his forces had found the bodies of more than 10 Vietnamese soldiers on Thai soil, Reuters reported. Senior army officers said a large number of Vietnamese troops were killed in a napalm attack by two F-5 fighter-bombers on a hill just inside Thailand last weekend.

Pol Pot, former leader of the Khmer Rouge, said Thursday that Hanoi's offensive was designed to topple the Thai government.

The real aim of Vietnam is to topple the present government of Thailand and create trouble and uncertainty in Thailand so that Vietnam can continue to control Kampuchea," he said.

Vietnam said Wednesday that Thailand was responsible for creating the tension at the border by aiding the guerrillas seeking to unseat the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, installed by Hanoi in early 1979.

In a broadcast late Wednesday, Radio Hanoi ridiculed Thailand's diplomatic offensive against Vietnam's military moves.

Quoting the Vietnamese Army newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan, the radio, in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, said: "It is none other than Bangkok which is creating the tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border." Cambodia was renamed Democratic Kampuchea in a constitution promulgated in 1976.

Red Cross officials said scores of Cambodian civilians have died and more than 300 others have been wounded in the week of fighting. At least five Thai soldiers have been killed and 14 wounded in clashes, officials said.

The Vietnamese have reportedly destroyed both a major Khmer Rouge guerrilla base at Phnom Chhat and the O-Smak headquarters of rebels loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the country's former ruler. The prince now leads an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

The offensive, which also threatens camps of a third coalition faction under Son Sann, has pushed about 50,000 more refugees into Thailand.

Thailand has protested to the United Nations about Vietnamese intrusions into Thailand and shelling of Thai border villages.

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### Juan Carlos Visits Pope

ROME (UPI) — King Juan Carlos of Spain, accompanied by Queen Sofia and their three children, arrived in Rome Thursday for a private meeting with Pope John Paul II to thank him for his visit to Spain last fall.



SENTENCED — Allan Goodman, an American-born Israeli soldier, leaving a Jerusalem courtroom Thursday after he was sentenced to life in prison for the attack a year ago at the Dome of the Rock in which two persons died. As he was led away, he cried, "Peace now. Liquidate the Arab occupation."

## Warsaw Pact Calls on NATO to Begin Talks

VIENNA — Warsaw Pact foreign ministers appealed Thursday to NATO to respond constructively to an offer of a nonaggression pact and said they were ready to discuss details of the proposal with individual countries.

In a communiqué after a two-day session in Prague, the ministers noted that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had said it intended to study the suggestion, made by the communist alliance at a summit meeting in January.

The Warsaw Pact ministers "voiced the hope that these countries would take a constructive stand on the conclusion of such a treaty," the Czechoslovak press agency Ceteka quoted the communiqué as saying.

The communiqué did not go into details of the proposed accord, which in general envisages both alliances as pledging not to be the first to use military force.

But it said contacts between the Warsaw Pact's seven member countries and other nations showed that there was great interest in the proposal.

The ministers, headed by Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, said they were ready to "further in an all-round manner the study of their proposal and to promote exchanges of views on its various aspects with all interested countries."

The communiqué said: "The participants in the session consider it useful and desirable to continue bilateral contacts with the NATO member states and other countries."

It added that "it would be possible to consider the respective problems on a multilateral basis, on a level and in forms that would be acceptable to all."

Other countries represented at the session were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

The communiqué said the ministers discussed developments in Europe since January's Warsaw Pact summit session at which the offer on the nonaggression pact was made.

They also considered how to implement this and other proposals made at the summit conference, including "measures to prevent an escalation of the nuclear arms race on the European continent," the communiqué said.

The ministers said Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe had made no progress.

They added that the issue must be resolved in a way that excluded the planned NATO deployment of U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe and that secured a military-

strategic balance at ever lower levels.

Contrary to the expectations of some Western diplomats, the communiqué made no specific mention of a recent compromise offer by President Ronald Reagan of an interim agreement on European missiles. That offer has already been rejected by the Kremlin.

Mr. Reagan said his proposal would give both sides equal numbers of medium-range warheads while negotiations continued on long-term agreement on the elimination of all such weapons. But Mr. Gromyko replied Saturday that the plan would give the West a superiority of more than 2-to-1.

The ministers reiterated the Warsaw Pact's backing for an earlier Kremlin proposal to reduce the number of Soviet missiles in Europe to the total number of such British and French missiles combined.

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## Covert Plans Challenged In Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

thorized the spending of up to \$19.9 million on the activities.

According to the administration sources, the CIA officials are particularly concerned about maintaining the trust of the intelligence communities. It is generally recognized that this was seriously eroded in the 1970s by charges of illegal agency activities at home and revelations about involvement in assassination attempts against foreign leaders.

The trust has again been called into question as senators have publicly raised doubts about compliance with the law. Last week, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat who is vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, spoke of "a crisis of confidence building between the committee and the intelligence community over this issue."

Mr. Moynihan and others suggested the law might have to be tightened if it is being abused. He was joined in his doubts this week by the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican, who said a special closed hearing would be held on the subject next week.

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## Astronauts on Shuttle Begin a Walk in Space, First for U.S. Since '74

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Two astronauts opened the hatch from the space shuttle Challenger's airlock into its open cargo bay Thursday and began the first American space walk in nine years.

Clad in cumbersome \$2.1-million spacesuits, Story Musgrave and Donald H. Peterson moved gingerly into the 60-foot-long (18-meter) bay for an excursion planned to last three and a half hours.

They were to test the heavily insulated white suits and their ability to work with tools that could be used on future missions to repair satellites. They also planned to inspect a rocket pod damaged slightly during the launching Monday.

The spacesuits worn Thursday were the same suits that developed problems during the last shuttle flight, five months ago by the shuttle Columbia, forcing cancellation of plans for a space walk then. The outfits have been extensively reconditioned and tested since then.

Dr. Musgrave, a physician, entered the cargo bay first, at 4:26 P.M. EST. Mr. Peterson, a retired Air Force colonel, waited in the doorway while Dr. Musgrave clamped a 50-foot safety tether

onto a guidewire running the length of the bay. Mr. Peterson followed within minutes.

Before leaving the craft, the spacewalkers breathed pure oxygen for more than three hours to purge their systems of nitrogen that could give them the bends, the painful condition sometimes experienced by deep-sea divers.

The two men had tried on the 250-pound (113-kilogram) spacesuits Wednesday night, and Dr. Musgrave, a space expert, pronounced them fit for use. The suits are equipped with pressurized oxygen, cooling and communications systems, drinking water, a food snack and a urine-collection device.

Paul J. Weitz, the shuttle commander, and Karol K. Bohko, the pilot, monitored Thursday's operation from the cabin of the Challenger.

The shuttle's flight has remained largely trouble-free. The astronauts are scheduled to complete orbital operations Friday and glide to a landing Saturday in the Mojave Desert in California.

A minor problem arose early Thursday when the mission control center's data system was blocked for 14 minutes by a computer failure. The astronauts, however, had the information they needed on their own instruments.

Meanwhile, the \$100-million satellite that wandered off course after being ejected Monday by the shuttle is now in good condition, and officials said Thursday they will soon start a series of rocket thruster firings to move it.

Robert O. Aller, director of the satellite program for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said engineers at a tracking station in White Sands, New Mexico, are working out a plan to move the satellite's orbit to its desired point, 22,300 miles (35,800 kilometers) over the equator near the coast of Brazil. He said the adjustment, to begin within a week or two, may take as long as two weeks.

Mr. Aller said the satellite has about 1,200 pounds of fuel on board and that the maneuvers will use about 850 pounds. The remaining fuel, he said, should be enough to operate the craft for its 10-year lifetime.

**Satellite's Ownership**  
Lee Dembart of the Los Angeles Times reported from Houston:

The Tracking and Data Relay Satellite is the first of three that will replace the ground stations now used by NASA to communicate with spacecraft. In an unusual arrangement, the system is owned by a private company that leases the satellites to NASA, its only customer.

Space agency officials defend the decision to handle ownership in this way.

"It was determined in 1975 that a more desirable route was to commercialize this operation and for NASA to lease the service," said NASA's Mr. Aller.

The system eventually will enable almost continuous communication with the space shuttle and with up to 26 other satellites.



**LOSS LEADER LINE** — Dozens of cars lined up in Worcester, Massachusetts, for a chance to buy gasoline at Jerry Kotny's gas station. Mr. Kotny had announced that for one hour he would sell gas at 13 cents a gallon, a price lower than the combined federal and states taxes on gasoline. The promotional stunt was a big success: 65 motorists filled up during the one hour in which Mr. Kotny says he lost \$1,000.

## Reagan Draws a Protest in Pittsburgh

President Promises Help in Creating New Jobs as 4,000 Demonstrate

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — President Ronald Reagan, traveling to one of the nation's most economically depressed regions, drew an angry crowd of 4,000 protesters here as he pledged to help retrain unemployed steelworkers for new jobs and protect the steel industry from collapsing.

One of the largest demonstrations against Mr. Reagan during the two years of his administration took place Wednesday outside the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel as he spoke inside to the National Conference on the Disabled Worker.

The conference was aimed at finding ways to retrain unemployed steelworkers and others for new jobs in high-technology industries.

"I come not only as a speaker, but as a possible victim," Mr. Reagan said, in a joking reference to the protesters. "I assume there are a number of Democrats who would just love to displace me."

The audience of 1,000 responded with laughter and applause.

Mr. Reagan, entering and leaving the hotel through an underground garage, avoided all but a handful of the demonstrators. But Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan, looking grim, was jeered by several hundred as he left the hotel.

The demonstrators, booing and chanting "Send Reagan home!" and "We want jobs!" were largely unemployed steelworkers in this community where several mills have closed. The jobless rate in the city remains at 16 percent, nearly twice the rate it was in October 1980, when Mr. Reagan visited the city as a presidential candidate.

Mr. Reagan coupled his speech Wednesday with a visit to a computer training class at the Control Data Corp. to underscore his administration's initiatives in retraining the unemployed. Control Data operates 40 computer schools in the United States and abroad. The one Mr. Reagan visited has received more than \$550,000 in U.S. and state funds since it started in January.

He told the 75 students in the classroom: "I'm deeply aware of the heartache and the pressure many of you have experienced in the last few years. Now it's not easy on you or your families. But the commitment you've made by being part of this program represents all the difference in your lives."

Responding to a question, Mr. Reagan said the principle of retraining did not mean that "the smokesack industries" would "disappear in America."

He said he had not been "stand-

ing by doing nothing" for the steel industry. He cited his successful efforts to persuade Europeans and the Japanese to curb steel exports to the United States and said his administration had reduced taxes and eased regulations on the steel industry.

Asked about the problem of unemployed workers exhausting their health and unemployment benefits, Mr. Reagan said, "we are looking at several things that have been suggested." He said his administration favored "short-term" programs over the creation of "a new entitlement program" for the jobless.

In January, Mr. Reagan proposed spending \$200 million in 1984 to retrain "dislocated" workers in addition to the \$3.5 billion for regular training programs.

The administration calls for outlays in 1984 of \$5.4 billion in employment and training, a reduction from \$5.8 billion this year. In 1981, the government spent \$9.2 billion for employment training.

The president also reiterated his appeal for tax credits for employers who hire the long-term unemployed and for a lower minimum wage for summer jobs for teenagers.

The president also defended his economic program and denounced

the Democratic budget alternatives, saying they relied on repealing the tax cuts enacted in 1981.

"To those who would consider changing those tax laws, I'm sleeping with a pen under my pillow, ready for a veto," he said.

The president employed a favorite digression to illustrate the need for job training, drawing laughter. He said he had recently looked at help wanted ads in The Pittsburgh Press.

"I'll read you the entire ad," he said. "System programmer — large-scale IBM, VTAM, TSO, SP, ACE, CICS, OS/MVS. The point is that we're in a new age. No longer do the ads simply offer jobs with good hours and no heavy lifting. You have to be a specialist to know what the ad is even about."

An unscheduled incident occurred at the Control Data center when a trainee, Ron Bricker, rose and said, "Mr. President, I've been looking for a job for a year, and I can't find one." As several colleagues shouted, "All right!" Mr. Bricker marched up and handed Mr. Reagan his resume.

According to the White House, the president passed the resume along to Governor Dick Thornburgh. Mr. Donovan and other officials and asked them to try to help Mr. Bricker.

## VA to Treat GIs Exposed To A-Tests

By Pete Earley

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After 17 months of delay, the Veterans Administration has agreed to give free medical treatment to military personnel who took part in open-air atomic tests and whose illnesses might have been caused by exposure to radiation.

The policy change, announced at a meeting of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee Wednesday, was a belated victory for the nation's "atomic veterans" — an estimated 250,000 to 500,000 servicemen who participated in atomic tests in Nevada and the Pacific between 1945 and 1962.

Free medical care brings the veterans one step closer to obtaining the same limited rights that the VA has granted reluctantly to Vietnam veterans exposed to the defoliant, Agent Orange.

But officials said the agency does not intend to soften its policy of rejecting most disability compensation claims filed by "atomic veterans." VA scientists said they do not believe there is any evidence that those veterans were exposed to enough radiation to suffer health problems.

The agency also said it opposes legislation requiring several VA studies of "atomic veterans," including one comparing the health of veterans exposed to radiation with those who were not exposed. Congress ordered the VA in 1981 to provide free health care to veterans for any ailment that might reasonably be assumed to result from exposure to radiation or to Agent Orange. The VA began providing such care to veterans exposed to Agent Orange, but it limited treatment for "atomic veterans" to those suffering from cancer or thyroid diseases.

A parade of witnesses, mostly from the National Association of Atomic Veterans, denounced the VA for failing to enact standard procedures for deciding when "atomic veterans" should receive disability compensation.

A total of 2,067 "atomic veterans" have filed claims for a variety of disabilities that they blame on exposure to radiation. The VA has approved 29 of them, including 15 on appeal.

## Toxin Case Lead Ignored by EPA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The federal Environmental Protection Agency has acknowledged that it failed for two years to pursue information that could have forced several corporations to finance a multimillion-dollar cleanup of a vast lagoon of toxic waste in southern New Jersey.

The lagoon, an estimated 50 million gallons (190 million liters) of oily wastes bordering a defunct storage-tank farm in Gloucester County, has contaminated several nearby water wells. It has become one of the most serious cleanup problems facing the agency in the New York region.

In 1981 the EPA was given a list of companies that had used tanks at the New Jersey site. But the list was never followed up because "investigators did not feel they were hot leads," said Richard T. Dewling, deputy administrator of the EPA's regional office in Manhattan.

## IRS Takes New Steps to Fight 'Staggering' Tax Cheating

By Robert L. Jackson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tax cheating in the United States has reached a "staggering" all-time high, costing the government as much as \$92 billion annually, and the Internal Revenue Service is initiating new steps to combat it, according to Roscoe L. Egger Jr., commissioner of the IRS.

Mr. Egger said Wednesday that his agency has begun to challenge the returns of millions of taxpayers in a program of highly focused, written queries that will reach many more citizens than before.

He also said that, under legislation passed by Congress last fall, the IRS is levying heavy new penalties against wealthy taxpayers who

have enrolled in tax shelter schemes questioned by the agency. In some cases, the penalties are 65 percent plus the taxes due.

In an interview as he began his third year in office, Mr. Egger also said:

- The IRS will increase undercover operations because he believes they are the only way to root out certain criminal tax schemes involving businessmen as well as organized criminals.

- The agency will redouble its efforts to persuade "tax haven" countries in the Caribbean to exchange information with U.S. criminal investigators.

But despite the fact that many wealthy Americans are using Car-

ibbean banks to hide taxable income, he said, the IRS does not plan to reinstitute intelligence-gathering operations in that region in view of the furor they caused in the mid-1970s.

- Tax collections will suffer badly, and the agency's resources will be strained further, if Congress repeals the 10-percent withholding tax on most interest and dividend income scheduled to take effect July 1.

Commissioner Egger said normally law-shedding citizens are evading taxes of \$75 billion to \$80 billion a year while members of organized crime, such as narcotics traffickers, are costing the Treasury an additional \$9 billion to \$12 bil-

lion by not reporting their illicit profits.

The cheating is staggering, he said, "but I don't think it's epidemic."

Mr. Egger acknowledged that the growing volume of tax returns has reduced IRS audits to about 1.7 percent of the total. There were 95 million individual returns last year plus 75 million corporate, employment tax and other returns. But he said that 6 percent of returns showing \$50,000 or more in income were fully audited.

In January 1982, he said 8 percent of all tax returns were being audited and contended that the figure should rise to 35 percent.

He said Wednesday that, in a stepped-up enforcement effort,

agents were sending written questions to millions of additional taxpayers on individual line items that seemed unusual, such as heavy medical deductions or inconsistencies between figures on W-2 forms and tax credits claimed.

"We are having more contact with taxpayers on limited items," he said. "If we're satisfied with their answers, we do not audit their full returns."

Taxpayers who have invested in unusual tax shelters, and therefore are claiming business losses that reduce their taxes, are getting extra scrutiny, he said. Mr. Egger estimated that the IRS loses about \$3.5 billion in taxes annually because of illicit tax shelters.

## U.S. Approves Nonprescription Contraceptive Sponge

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved a new nonprescription contraceptive for women.

The product consists of a soft, disposable polyurethane sponge. The sponge is permeated with spermicide. It does not have to be fitted by a physician.

Faye H. Peterson, a spokesman for the food and drug agency, said Wednesday that in clinical trials, the sponge "was found to be about 85 percent effective in preventing pregnancy." The sponge, she said, has an effectiveness rate "in the same range as other vaginal contraceptive products such as the diaphragm."

However, the diaphragm, like birth-control pills and intrauterine devices, requires a prescription.

The vaginal contraceptive sponge is manufactured by the VLI Corp. of Costa Mesa, California, created in 1976 to develop this product. The sponge is to be sold under the brand name Today for about \$1.

The National Institutes of Health, an agency of the Public Health Service, provided more than \$600,000 to support tests of the sponge. These involved nearly 1,600 women over the last three years. Many said they found it convenient to use, according to FDA officials and a spokesman for the company.

Thus, experts on contraception

and drug industry analysts said they believed that the sponge could eventually gain a substantial share of the market for vaginal contraceptives.

Dr. Robert J. Temple, acting director of new drug evaluation for the FDA, disclosed approval of the sponge in a letter sent to Dr. Bruce W. Vorhauer, president of VLI. The sponge is designed to work in three ways. Its most important

function is to release a chemical, octoxynol-9, which kills sperm. This chemical has been used in many other contraceptives, including creams and gels. The sponge may also block the cervix so that sperm cannot enter the womb. Finally, the sponge is supposed to trap and absorb semen.

Federal drug officials said that the sponge would probably be more convenient to use than other

female contraceptives sold over the counter. These products include foams, gels and creams.

Dr. Temple of the FDA told the company that it must make several changes in its labeling and must include several statements in its instruction booklet for users of the contraceptive sponge. The company, he said, should not use the words "highly effective" in describing its product.

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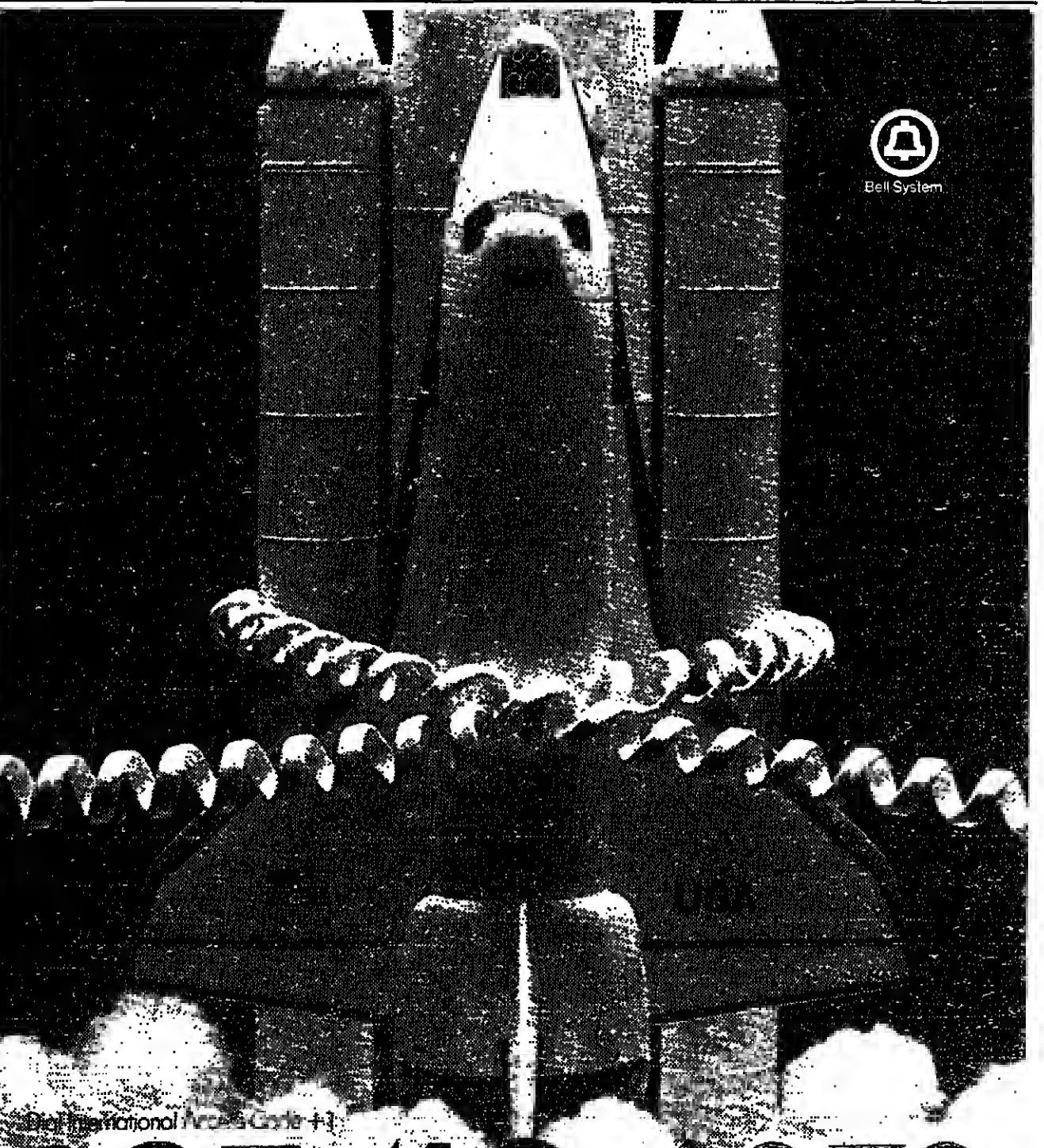
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## Expulsion of Russians Is Praised in France

Mitterrand Move Said to Confound Rivals, Build Reputation Abroad

By Michael Dobbs

PARIS — French commentators have interpreted the expulsion of 47 alleged Soviet spies as a political masterstroke by President Francois Mitterrand that has disconcerted his political rivals on both the left and the right and strengthened his reputation abroad.

The Socialist government has presented the expulsion as a response to growing Soviet espionage activities in France during the past decade.

In the phrase of the government

### NEWS ANALYSIS

spokesman, Mar Gallo, the decision to expel the Soviet personnel was made to show that France was not "a soft underbelly" of Europe, a country that allows the threat of military and technological secrets.

While few political analysts doubt that the Soviet Embassy was engaged in extensive espionage operations, the fact remains that no hard evidence has been produced by the French authorities to explain why such spectacular measures had to be taken.

The conclusion drawn by many commentators Wednesday was that the timing of the operation was dictated by a careful appraisal by Mr. Mitterrand of the political costs and benefits that were likely to flow from it.

An editorial in Liberation, the independent leftist daily that broke the news of the expulsions Tuesday morning, said the risks included a further cooling in relations with Moscow.

Such a cooling could result in disruptive activity by pro-Moscow

elements in the French Communist Party and Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor as the country is tracing itself for harder economic times.

On the other side of the political equation, the paper said the action would improve Mr. Mitterrand's credentials as an "Atlanticist" just a few weeks before the summit meeting of Western industrialized nations at Williamsburg, Virginia.

It will now be easier for the French leader to brush aside U.S. complaints about technology transfers to the Soviet Union or continued unease with the presence of Communists in the government.

To this can be added the domestic political benefits that will result from what the French public is likely to perceive as the government action and the forceful assertion of national interests. Recent public opinion polls show a sharp drop in the popularity of Mr. Mitterrand after a setback in municipal elections in March and the implementation of austerity measures.

Liberation pointed out that the spy affair also could have favorable financial repercussions at a time when France was finding it difficult to get fresh capital.

The beauty of Mr. Mitterrand's move, from his point of view, is that it is very difficult for his political rivals to criticize it without appearing to be unpatriotic.

The opposition parties, on the right, including the Gaullists, have the delicate task of explaining why they did not take equally vigorous measures during their time in power, while the Communists do not want to be seen as apologists for Moscow.

The Communists have reacted to the "dilemma" by attempting to ignore it.

L'Hannuine, the official party newspaper, devoted only a brief news item to the expulsions, concentrating mainly on the Soviet protest. The story included a terse comment that the action "unfortunately risks a serious deterioration in the climate of relations" between Paris and Moscow.

Political figures on the right have been reduced to the kind of grudging praise uttered by a former Gaullist interior minister, Raymond Marcellin, who said: "Forty-seven spies, that's fine, but there are hundreds of them."



Edith Cresson, the French minister of tourism and external trade, and Roland Carraz, the state secretary for tourism, answered questions at a press conference in Paris Thursday.

## France Urges Common Foreign Trade Policy by EC

Reuter

PARIS — France wants the European Community to adopt a common foreign trade policy, particularly toward Japan and the United States, to avoid the need for protectionist measures by individual countries, Edith Cresson, minister of tourism and external trade, said Thursday.

Mrs. Cresson, referring to French import restrictions on Japanese video recorders, said at a news conference that when one country's trade balance with

another deteriorated seriously, "brutal measures" were inevitable.

Communist Party members of parliament, meanwhile, threatened to abstain Monday when the assembly is asked to give the cabinet authority to put some of its own austerity measures into effect by decree.

The Communists, junior members in the Socialist government, aligned with the Socialists earlier Thursday in a parliamentary confidence motion on the austerity package, which passed 323 to 155.

## Bulgarian Doubts Defector's Story

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Bulgarian spokesman, responding to an article published March 25 in The New York Times, has questioned whether a Bulgarian intelligence official cited actually exists.

The intelligence official was reported to have said that the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, wanted Pope John Paul II assassinated to prevent Western subversion of Poland.

The Times article said a Bulgarian intelligence official named Dimitar Savov told Jordan Mantarov, a Bulgarian who later defected,

in 1979, that the Soviet KGB saw the election of the Polish pope as a threat to its control over Poland. Mr. Mantarov, identified in the article as a deputy commercial attaché with the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris, has been in French custody since his defection in July 1981.

Boyan Traikov, director-general of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, said in a cable sent March 31 that Mr. Mantarov was an employee of a Bulgarian export company,

Agromachinimpex, in Paris but worked as "a maintenance mechanic." The statement was a reiteration of one made last month by the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome.

As for the official identified as Dimitar Savov, the cable said: "According to the computer of the Minister of the Interior, nobody of that name works for the Bulgarian State Security Agency."

The Times article, written by Nicholas Gage, reported that Mr. Mantarov had told the French authorities to whom he defected about his knowledge of the alleged plot.

It also reported the results of Mr. Gage's inquiry into Italy's investigation of purported Bulgarian involvement in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk, was convicted and has implicated a Bulgarian state airline official in Rome.

According to Craig R. Whitney, foreign editor of The Times, the information in Mr. Gage's article was corroborated with independent sources in the United States and

Europe who said they believed Mr. Mantarov was a Bulgarian intelligence agent, although he was not listed as a deputy commercial attaché with the embassy in France.

Independent sources have also said they believe a person named Savov worked for Bulgarian intelligence, although they are not sure in what capacity.

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## Aliens in Belgium Cite Pressures As Government Plans Clampdown

Reuter

BRUSSELS — Immigrants in Belgium from outside the European Community point to legal changes as evidence that the recession has caused the Belgian authorities to become hostile toward them.

Justice Minister Jean Gol is preparing legislation to clamp down on illegal immigration and encourage settlers who cannot find jobs to return to their countries of origin.

In Brussels, where the immigrant population is heaviest, some local councils are refusing to register new arrivals, while others are tightening the rules for issuing identity cards.

Immigrant welfare groups say foreigners are experiencing increasing harassment and racial prejudice, not least from public officials.

Diplomats from countries such as Algeria and Morocco have had several meetings with Belgian ministers to seek assurances that the rights of their citizens will be protected.

Common Market statistics show that more than 14 percent of Belgium's work force is jobless. But an Arab League spokesman said that immigrants should not be made scapegoats for the recession.

Officials of the Belgian League for the Defense of Human Rights said that intolerance shown toward

immigrants increased during and after the campaign for nationwide communal elections in October.

Including citizens of other European Community countries, there are almost one million foreigners living in Belgium, almost 10 percent of the population.

But in some poorer parts of Brussels, more than a quarter of the residents are immigrants, and the concentrations of Turks and North Africans attract the greatest controversy.

Roger Nols, the first local mayor to stop registering newcomers from outside the Common Market, has ordered the closure of 10 primary schools used mainly by immigrant children.

Mr. Nols has also proposed that school classes in his inner-city district of Schaerbeek be divided into strong and weak sections, a move that critics say will produce racial segregation.

Mr. Nols said the 10 schools due to close were in bad repair and that Schaerbeek's depressed finances could not save them without increased aid from the national government.

The government has declared that it will fight the school closures, but Mr. Nols is no longer a lone voice in opposing new registrations of immigrants.

Several other districts have start-

ed to refuse new arrivals the identity cards they need to qualify for educational, social welfare and other benefits.

Others issue the cards only after long delays in which applicants are checked to see that their incomes are adequate and that their living quarters are clean and not overcrowded.

The government now says it is prepared to give its approval to the concentration of new immigrants in some districts that have special problems of civic and individual poverty, dense population, urban decay and delinquency.

Like other West European countries, Belgium welcomed immigrant workers from poorer lands in the prosperous 1960s and early 1970s to do mainly the hard or dirty jobs.

Legal immigration of non-Common Market workers stopped years ago, but the government now proposes tightening the rules on family reunions for those already here to exclude all but close relatives.

Mr. Gol's spokesman said relatively recent arrivals who were out of work would be encouraged to go home.

Mr. Gol has condemned racism and xenophobia, but representatives of the main immigrant groups are anxiously waiting to see what his detailed plans are.

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## Soviet Union Revamping Agriculture Sector

By Theodore Shabad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The new Soviet leadership under Yuri V. Andropov appears to have decided on a drastic revamping of the administration of agriculture, traditionally one of the weak spots of the Soviet economy.

The reorganization, according to the Soviet press, is aimed at better coordination of the farm sector, now broken down into a dozen specialized agencies, from a Fruit and Vegetable Ministry to a Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

Although the mergers have yet to be officially announced in Moscow, they have already started to take effect in Georgia, one of the Soviet Union's 15 republics. They are part of a broader effort to improve the performance of agriculture, which has been given a high priority since Mr. Andropov came to power in November after the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Grain production has become so

poor that the Soviet Union has adopted a new policy of keeping grain harvests secret. No figures have been published for the harvests of 1981 and 1982. Other crops, such as cotton and sugar beets, continue to be officially reported.

To supplement the output of the Soviet Union's 48,000 large collective and state farms, the authorities have been looking to greater contributions from the so-called subsidiary farms operated by factories for the benefit of their workers.

A broadened role for these factory farms, going beyond the growing of fruits and vegetables, was indicated Monday in a report by Tass, the government press agency, on a high-level Moscow meeting.

"Attention was drawn to the need for further expansion of the operations of subsidiary farms for processing farm products, preserving, building materials and producing consumer goods," the agency said.

The decision to merge ministries was signaled last month when the

Georgian Republic announced it was consolidating three of its agricultural agencies.

In the Soviet Union, the structure of government at the national level is generally duplicated in the various republics. What was unusual in this case was that Georgia took the lead without waiting for Moscow to act.

The action, announced March 12 in the newspaper Zarya Vostoka of Tiflis, the Georgian capital, set up an all-embracing administration to be known as the State Committee of Agricultural Production. It was formed by merging the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management and a state committee charged with supplying machinery and fertilizer to collective and state farms.

Western experts say one reason for consistently poor performance in Soviet agriculture has been inadequate advance planning and preparation of machinery, which is not always ready for spring planting or for the harvest in the fall.

A description of Georgia's State Committee of Agricultural Production indicated it was the forerunner of a new farm-administration system for the entire Soviet Union. It was defined as a "union-republic" type of agency, meaning it would have its head office at the "union," or national, level, with counterparts in the republics.

At the March 28 meeting in Moscow, according to Tass, several ministries connected with agriculture were told they must improve their performance this spring and that officials would be held responsible for failure.

Deputy ministers responsible for the meat and dairy industries, in particular, were instructed to cut losses or face the consequences, the press agency said.

Tass said steps were being taken to improve supplies of tractors, plowing and sowing machines, spare parts, fertilizers, pesticides and other equipment. There are shortages in several regions and some farms do not have the required stocks of fuel, it said.

## Fernand Legros, 52, Flamboyant Art Dealer, Dies

The Associated Press

CHASSENEUIL-SUR-BONNIEURE, France — Fernand Legros, 52, the millionaire art dealer and jet setter who served a prison term for defrauding a Texas art collector, died Wednesday of cancer in this southwestern French village.

Mr. Legros's extravagant life style and eccentric dress made him a fixture in the art and entertainment worlds on both sides of the Atlantic.

From 1962 to 1967, Mr. Legros, a U.S. citizen, sold 54 paintings to a Dallas oilman, Alger Meadows, for \$600,000. The fakes included works said to be by Picasso, Renoir, Chagall and Matisse.

Mr. Legros was arrested in Brazil in 1973 and extradited to France. He was tried and convicted of fraud and sentenced to two years in prison in 1979.

In 1963 Mr. Legros sold a wealthy American a fake Toulouse-Lautrec for about \$140,000 but escaped legal proceedings when he returned the money.

Other details:

Lieutenant General William Henry Tunner, 76, who commanded the airmen who flew the "Hump" over the Himalayas in World War II and ran the Berlin airlift in 1948, Wednesday at his farm in eastern Virginia.

Howard Sealhard, 80, editor of the Oxford Classical Dictionary and author of works on the Roman Empire, March 31 in London.

Brigadier General Samuel Blair Griffith 2d of the Marines, 76, an authority on Chinese military history, March 27.

## 4 Lithuanian Bishops Visit Vatican

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — Four Roman Catholic bishops have arrived from the Soviet Republic of Lithuania for a visit that was viewed here as a notable advance in the relationship between the Vatican and Moscow.

The bishops' arrival Wednesday was the first time since the Soviet Union annexed Lithuania in 1940 that cardinals were allowed to travel to Rome for the normally routine call on the pope that all Roman Catholic bishops are obliged to make every five years.

Lithuania is more than 80 percent Catholic despite four decades of a Soviet population policy of settling Russians in the region to dilute the strength of continuing nationalism.

The Baltic republics of Estonia and Latvia, which were also made part of the Soviet Union in 1940, are largely Protestant.

The visit of the Lithuanian bishops, who were accompanied by two lower-ranking churchmen, was announced without comment by Tass, the Soviet press agency. No Vatican comment was issued.

A previous advance in the Soviet-Vatican relationship, which had been cold since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, came last January, when for the first time a cardinal was named in the Soviet Union.

Pope John Paul II elevated the apostolic administrator of Riga, Latvia, Bishop Julijans Vavrovs, and the Soviet Union allowed the new cardinal to come here to receive the red hat and return to his archdiocese.

In a previous case, Moscow let a Ukrainian, Cardinal Josef Slipyi, come here in 1963 but on condition that he did not return. He received his red hat two years later and remains in Rome.

The visiting Lithuanian churchmen did not include the recognized leader of Lithuania's Catholics, Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, the apostolic administrator of Vilna, the capital. Bishop Steponavicius has been living in banishment outside his archdiocese since 1961.

In Vatican circles it is assumed that Bishop Steponavicius is the cardinal whom Pope John Paul I elevated in 1979 "in person," that is, without disclosing his name to protect him against government retaliation.

The visiting Lithuanian prelates are Bishops Linas Pivlasius of Kaunas, Romualdas Kalakas of Panevezys, Vincas Sladkevicius of Kaunadorys and Antanas Valcius of Teliai and Klaipeda.

They were accompanied by

Canon Algis Outasius, who heads the Vilna archdiocese in Bishop Steponavicius' enforced absence, and a priest who serves as secretary to Bishop Povilonis.

The group arrived in Rome as word was received of a further deterioration in the situation of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia. Vatican officials dealing with the Communist countries consider the church's position there as the worst in the Soviet bloc.

The Grey Friars order of Franciscans announced here Wednesday that five of its members had been arrested and accused of illegal religious activities. They included the provincial superior, the Rev. Frantisek Kubicek of Prague.

Fifteen others were reported to have been seized in a series of raids on monasteries last week but later released.

The Prague government does not recognize the order, among others, and thus considers its very existence to constitute illegal activity.

Government opposition has kept seven of the 12 Czechoslovak dioceses to be without bishops, and longstanding negotiations with the Vatican appear to be halted.

### Cypriot Leader in Greece

United Press International

ATHENS — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus arrived Thursday for a two-day official visit at the invitation of President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece, officials said.

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**Dow Jones Averages**

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Indus	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Utilities	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Transp.	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25

**Standard & Poor's Index**

	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75
Indus	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75
Utilities	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75
Transp.	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

	Buy	Sell
April 8	1116.25	1122.25
April 7	1116.25	1122.25
April 6	1116.25	1122.25
April 5	1116.25	1122.25

**Market Summary, April 7**

**Market Diaries**

	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
AMEX	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
NYSE	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
AMEX	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25

**NASDAQ Index**

	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75
Indus	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75
Utilities	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75
Transp.	125.25	125.75	125.25	125.75

**NYSE Index**

**NYSE Most Actives**

	Open	High	Low	Close
IBM	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Microsoft	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Apple	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Oracle	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Indus	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Utilities	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25
Transp.	1116.25	1122.25	1117.25	1122.25

**Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including company names, stock symbols, and prices. The table is organized into several sections, likely corresponding to different market indices or sectors.

**Canada Expected To Cut Gas Price**

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Canadian government, faced with a possible loss of markets, appears to have decided to cut the price of its natural gas exports to the United States by an amount roughly comparable to last month's oil price cut by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Canada, according to trade sources, would reduce the current price of \$4.94 per million British thermal units by some 50 cents for volumes now being taken and would also offer temporary discounts to about \$3.30 for additional amounts of gas.

Canadian Energy Minister Jean Chretien, meeting with reporters after talks Wednesday with Donald P. Hodel, the U.S. energy secretary, expressed Canada's "flexibility" on gas export prices but did not directly address the specifics of the reported plan.

However, Mr. Chretien also warned Mr. Hodel against pressing the current U.S. bargaining advantage too hard because, he said, the excess gas supply would last no more than two more winters.

The issue of Canadian gas prices has become a subject of hot debate both within and between the two countries in light of the present conditions of oversupply in the United States and the availability to U.S. pipelines of less expensive gas.

The United States imports from Canada about 4 percent of the gas it consumes, and an additional 1 percent or so comes from Mexico under terms related to the basic agreement with Canada. The United States also buys any amounts of liquefied natural gas from Algeria.

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**COMPANY EARNINGS**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with multiple columns listing company earnings, including company names, revenue, and profits. The table is organized into several sections, likely corresponding to different industries or regions.

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April 8, 1983

Page 7W

# Backstage at the Comédie

by John Russell

PARIS — Fifty years ago there was a standard, preplanned and all but immutable day for the enghenred tourist in Paris. In the morning he looked in at the Louvre. In the afternoon he went to Notre Dame, or to the Invalides, or up the Eiffel Tower. And then, after an early and very good dinner, he went to the Comédie Française.

Something was quintessentially right about that order of things. French literature was then taught very largely in terms of the French classical theater. We wept for the high-minded lovers in Racine's "Bérénice." We laughed our heads off when Orgon hid under the table in Molière's "Tartuffe." We marveled at the verbal swordplay in Beaumarchais's "Barber of Seville." And the best place to see those plays was the Comédie Française, where words long beaten into us at school came alive once and for all. What better way could there be to spend an evening in Paris?

And we did indeed take an intense pleasure in those evenings. Conceivably they lacked something of snap and scandal. New plays and new ideas were not often put forward on the hallowed boards; and sometimes the company seemed to have performed this or that play just once too often. (They weren't all great plays, by the way. And during one of them Pierre Dux, for many years the mainstay of the company, was famous for being able to do six-figure multiplication sums in his head while on stage.)

But in the world of the theater, where all else is flux and reflux, the Comédie Française stood for stability and continuity. What other company had lasted uninterrupted for 250 years? In how many other places did actors and actresses have tenure? Nor was any other national repertory quite so rich. England and Germany had had periods of stagnation, but in France, the succession had run almost uninter- ruptedly from Molière, Racine and Corneille to François Mauriac, whose play "Astruc" was the novelty of the Comédie Française in the late 1930s.

All these things are still true today, and con-

trary to rumor the Comédie Française has not gone to rust. But for a number of reasons — not the least of which is that it is quite difficult to get tickets — it has fallen out of the pre-planned tourist program. French is no longer taught so widely in terms of "Phèdre" and "Le Misanthrope." People who love the French theater were more likely to go off last season to Lyons for its four-hour "Peer Gynt" and to the suburbs of Lille for a production of Racine that broke new ground. You can no longer go to the Comédie Française on impulse, and most people prefer the movies anyway.

Nor does the Comédie Française beg for their attention. It does not even look like a theater, for instance. Only the telltale hump on its back reveals it as what it is — a great town-house in which a no-less-great theater happens to be seated. It never has names in lights. Its playbills are informative, but they are small and make no attempt to seduce. Names, dates and times are all that they have to give. The great building is surrounded at street level by arcades that keep us dry in bad weather but have none of the jazzy, high-spirited, come-on character of commercial theaters.

The difference is even more marked if we happen to pay a call backstage. In most Parisian theaters the *entrée des artistes* is a slot in the wall, the stage-door keeper is both wary and dismissive and the dressing rooms look like an Albanian jail. But at the Comédie Française the stage-door keeper is every bit as polite as the concierge at the Ritz. Corridors are wide, footfalls are soft, ceilings are high. Very good paintings hang here and there, and very good marble busts line the walls. The elevators run on velvet. (Each floor is named, by the way, after a great actor or actress from the past: Talma, Samson, Mars, Rachel, Préville.) Stup- pid pieces of country house furniture stand around — sofas for seven, armchairs deeper than the sea, desks and tables of museum quality. You would never guess that you were in a theater.

As for the dressing rooms, they are large, comfortable and personal in the very highest degree. Each member of the troupe has a room of his or her own to do up as he or she pleases. All whims are indulged. Memory and imagina-

tion walk arm in arm. Personalities begin strong and get even stronger. Nothing is held back. To walk from one to another of these delicious dens is to move from one world of fantasy to another. It is in these dens, as much as on the stage, that the Comédiens Français are truly themselves.

Unlike most other theaters, the Comédie Française is used to looking after itself. Most of its plays are costume plays, for instance. The costumes in question are made in the house by tailors and tailresses who have at their command a whole gamut of skills and specialties that elsewhere are quite extinct. Working with instruments that have been out of style since the 18th century, they aim at a fanatical perfection.

That perfection applies in what the audience sees — the cut of a coat, the buttoning of a dress, the precise angle of the brim of a hat. But it also applies to what the audience doesn't see and will never see. If shirt-sleeves were pleated in a particular way in Molière's day, that is how they are going to be pleated in the fall of 1982, even if the actor in question never has to take off his jacket.

The attic workshops of the Comédie Française are a school of perfection, in which things are done the way they have always been done and only shoes are ordered from outside. (Individual measurements for everything else have been kept forever, and students of human development may like to note that actors and actresses have been getting steadily taller over the last 300 years.) And the perfection of those workshops is an active, inventive, resourceful perfection. Nothing gives greater pleasure to those ingenious ladies than a new set of chal- langes.

Still, there's more to a great theater than dressing up. A great theater is about loyalty for instance. Visitors to the private rooms of the Comédie Française are shown the memori- al plaque to an actor called Elphyrte Labus- sière, who during the French Revolution saved the lives of five other members of the troupe. (Finding that they were on the next day's list for execution, he got hold of the list, tore it up, and swallowed it.)

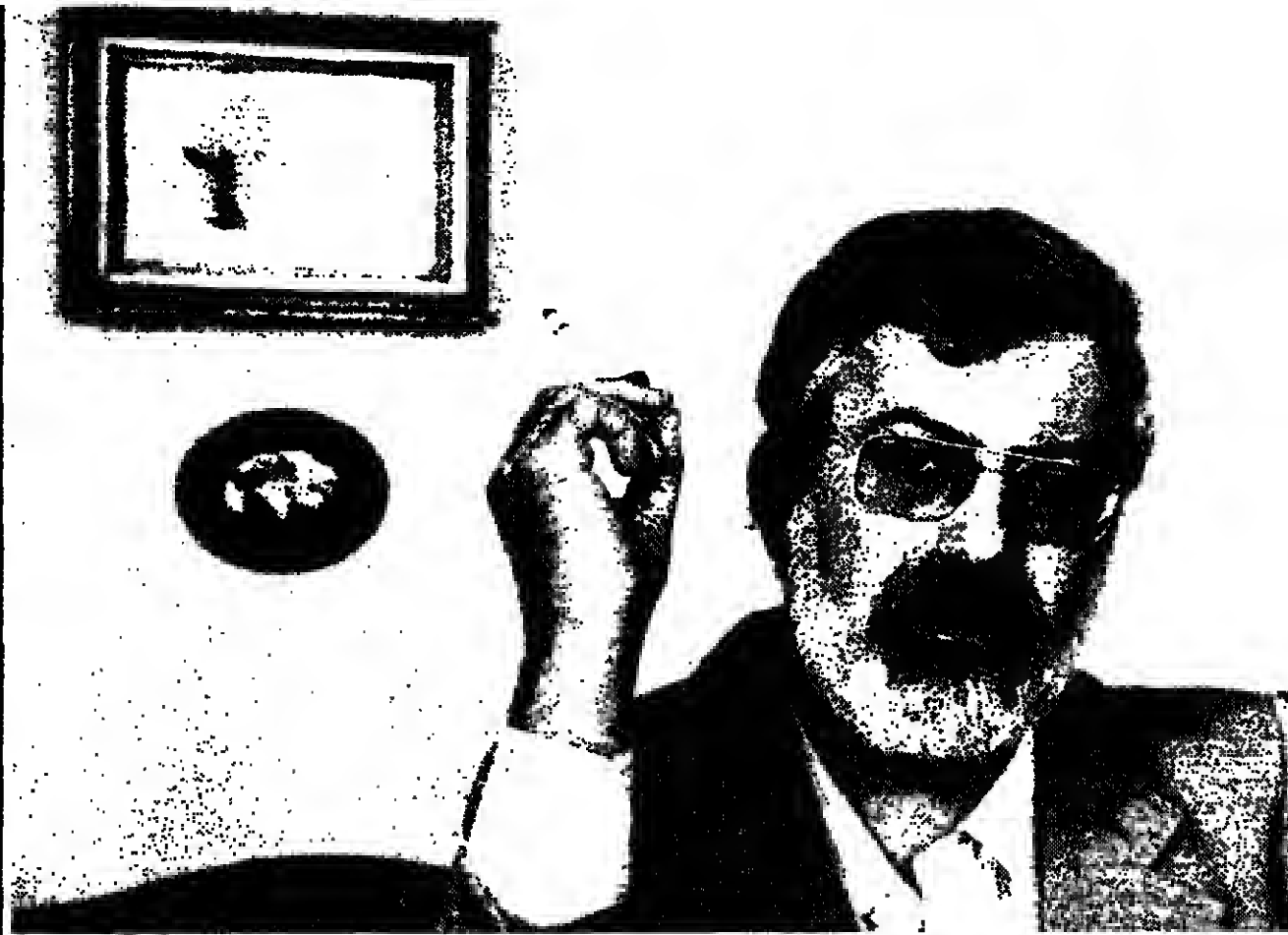
A great theater also moves with the times. The Comédie Française used to be an actors' theater, pure and simple. The company knew what to do, and they went ahead and did it with a minimum of interference from anyone else. But we live in a period of directors' theater, in which the public expects a great play to be redefined by the director. That is why an Englishman, Terry Hands, was invited over from London to direct Shakespeare, and why "Waiting for Godot" was directed by its original director, Roger Blin, when it made it to the Comédie Française some 20 years after it was first performed.

In this and other respects the Comédie Française has gone along with the separation of powers that is one of the marks of modern theater. Sarah Bernhardt would have been amazed, for instance, to know that in the 1980s the lighting man would have a credit line all to himself and that the stage designer would be a tyrant only a little less autocratic than the director. (The set for the production of Cor- neille's "Scörpus" weighs a ton and a half.) Yet it was thanks to the new hierarchies of power that Goldoni's "La Locandiera" was the great triumph of the Comédie Française last season. With light, color and just a handful of everyday objects magic was made before even the first lines were spoken.

In an ordinary theater that production would have run for a year. But it is the paradox of the Comédie Française that the better the production, the less likely we are to see it. Not only is a great part of every performance sold out in advance by subscription, but the seating capacity of the auditorium has been getting steadily smaller. The great little house used to admit around 1,900 people. But an un- told number of those people could see only out of the stage, and another untold number had to stand up at the back of a box if they wanted to see anything at all.

For this reason the boxes were abolished — though one very grand one is still the prerogative of the head of the state — and the partial-view seats were also abolished wherever possible. If I go on to say that the number of avail- able seats is now estimated at 892 it will be clear that it takes real work to get into the theater at all.

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Michael Ende.

## The Fantasy of Michael Ende: Always Playing With Mirrors

by Vicky Elliott

MUNICH — There was a time when Germany did a brisk business in exporting fairy stories, gingerbread houses and gingerbread houses. But in West Germany in the early 1970s, when Michael Ende moved from Munich to Rome, imagination was out and social- istic realism was in.

Ende had already published a successful children's book that included a steam engine that sailed and a camel on skates. "I was tired of having to justify myself and my work," he says, "so I went somewhere where the weather was warmer and the cultural atmosphere more tolerant."

Today, West German bookshops have whole displays of the literature of fantasy, with a strong showing of J.R.R. Tolkien among the volumes of E.T.A. Hoffmann and the brothers Grimm. But the reigning monarch is Michael Ende. Two of his books, "Momo" (first published in 1973) and "The Never-Ending Story" ("Die unendliche Geschichte," 1979) have been at the top of Der Spiegel's best-seller list for no less than two years, selling 1 million and more than 900,000 copies respectively. And bubbling out of sight on the children's book list, "Jim Knopf und Lukas the Engine Driver," Ende's first children's classic, has sold more than a million copies.

The fairy-tale exports have started up again. "Momo," a fable of one small girl's fight against an army of gray and bowler-hatted Time Thieves, has been translated into 26 languages, while "The Never-Ending Story," a book bound in copper-colored silk and printed in red and green, is into its seventh printing in Spain and a best seller in Italy and Sweden, among other countries. A \$30-million film version, billed as the most expensive German film ever made, and directed by Wolfgang Petersen, who made "Das Boot," is cooking in Munich, London and Hollywood. In Britain, Penguin, which paid an advance on the book of a sum on the high side of six figures, is unusually, to bring the book out in hardback, and an Ameri- can edition, translated by Ralph Manheim, will appear this fall.

Ende, 53, is still living in the hills south of Rome in what he has named Casa Liccone (Unicorn House). He leaves his hair occasional- ly, and was in Munich the other day signing copies of a new edition of "Jim Knopf," with deliciously flippant illustrations by Reinhard Michl, before he flew to Heidelberg and re- hearsals of his play "Das Ganklernmünchen" (The Story of the Juggler).

His books are inhabited by prescient tor- toises and wicked sorceresses and heroes with a change of armor in their luggage, but Ende insists he does not write for children. "I have always written what I would like to read," he says. He has a Christmasy look, with a silvery beard and crimson cheeks, and when he smiles, his eyes are unclouded, like a saffron moon's. He has spent a long time — 30 years, he says — reading the mystics, occult and Oriental.

He says he thinks his work is successful be- cause people woke up again one day to the pleasure of reading. "It had nothing to do with the quality of my books," he insists. "Everyone was tired of being told that reality was fright- ful, and they were ready for a bit of opti- mism." He doesn't make the obvious connec- tion with the tapering off of West Germany's economic miracle.

Tolkien got to West Germany late, in 1973, according to Hansjörg Weidbricht, Ende's publisher, who should know about the trend, since his tiny Stuttgart publishing house, Thienemanns, staffed by 15, took off with "The Never-Ending Story" in 1979 and hasn't looked back since.

Weidbricht brought out a transcript last year of a conversation between Ende, Hanne Fichtl, who works in community theater in Stuttgart, and the Social Democrat politician Erhard Eppler, modestly called "Bun- desminister/Kultur/Politik." Some of Ende's readers felt this was going a bit too far into the realm of the didactic.

But Ende, though he does, in his own way, like to explain things, always keeps at least a toe on terra firma. His characters always come back in earth, strengthened by the proving fire of their adventures.

He has sharp words, in "The Never-Ending Story," for "books in which dull, cranky writ- ers describe humdrum events in the very hum-

drum lives of humdrum people." Ende prefers not to distinguish between fantasy and reality, and deals in the Inner and the Outer. He places himself squarely in the Romantic tradi- tion — his father, Edgar Ende, was one of Ger- many's first Surrealist painters. "People think that Romanticism is looking at sunsets," he says. "But it is necessary to poeticize the world, otherwise we can't find any values in it."

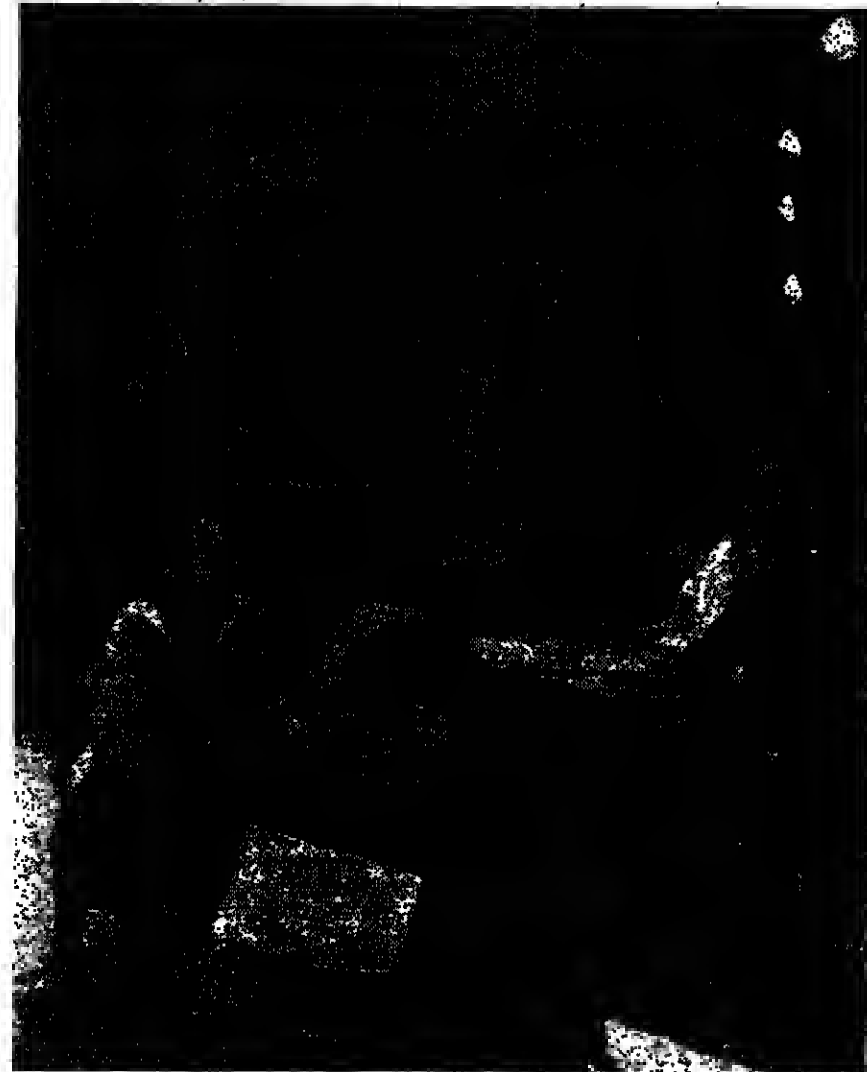
He is always playing with mirrors. In "The Never-Ending Story," Bastian, a lumpy boy of about 10, first sees his ideal counterpart, Atre- ju, in a mirror in the school attic to which he has fled with his stolen copper-colored book. In "Momo," the great story-spinner, Guido, takes his friend into the world of a magic mir- ror that is almost the moon. Ende's next book, "The Mirror to the Mirror," is a chain of sto- ries, each linked to the next by an image picked up in the last one. Ende is busy work- ing now to make them meet up.

The mirror is the book, and the reader has to look into it to find his own story. "It's as if you were sitting in front of a wall," Ende says, leaning forward in the plush sofa and begin- ning to look like a sociology professor behind his glasses. "A wall covered in cracks and wet patches. After a bit, you begin to see shapes. But each person will interpret them differ- ently."

It would seem that such a protean outlook, as embodied in the books he has already pub- lished, is good for sales. Ende's fan mail comes from lawyers and adolescents and women who work in factories and parents who were only reading to the children.

They all pull something out of "The Never- Ending Story," with its 26 chapters each head- ed by a letter of the alphabet. There is a Bos- chian scene in the book in which Bastian comes upon thwarted emperors playing a kind of monkey's Scrabble and hoping to hit on a mix of letters that makes sense. "All the stories ever written," says Ende, "can be boiled down into 26 letters, and in a way, that was what I was trying to do in the book." It reads some-

Continued on page 9W



A rehearsal in the Salle Mounet-Sully.

Robert D'Amico/Photo.

## For Italian Art Review, the Beauty Is the Message

by Susan Lunsden

MILAN — The most beautiful magazine in the world, self-proclaimed, is the love child of Franco Maria Ricci, an aristocratic Italian former racing-car champion whose initials, FMR, are the white title on the glossy black cover of this art review.

Each of the 140 pages, whether editorial matter or luxury advertising, seems almost to be a framed painting. Although the magazine's detrac- tors say it's more gloss than substance, after 11 monthly editions in Italian only, FMR has amassed 80,000 readers. Ricci says that FMR now does better business than its foreign competitors and that, as a result, it is scheduled for a French-language edition in May and an English-language one in November.

"After 15 years as a book publisher and graphics designer, I wanted to indulge myself in this little folly," Ricci explains over lunch in Milan's private Club 44, a dash across the courtyard from his offices in the 18th-century Palazzo Visconti di Modrone.

"I hoped that in this wide world there might be other people like me who liked things simply because they were beautiful," Ricci continues. "I did not advertise outside Italy. I didn't even send copies to friends in the United States because I wanted any possible foreign edition to be a surprise, an explosion."

The foreign-language editions are scheduled to have the same four "international" subjects as the Italian edition, plus one "local" subject. A regular and, snippets say, most valuable feature is the extensive list of art exhibitions in Europe and North America.

So far, subjects have included not only classical art, of which Italy is the bottomless well, but also scarecrows and slot machines — anything whose form pleases Ricci. So personal is the editing that the April issue contains a youthful photograph and ode to Ricci's mother to mark her 86th birthday.

"I could have made money advertising on that page," Ricci states. "No one can say I'm doing this for profit alone. I have the reputation of being the editor of the rich, but this magazine costs less than the other art reviews." The price is 5,500 lire. "That's 30 francs, \$4 or two big pizzas," he adds. "And it's sewn together, not glued."

His enthusiasm goes with a boyish appearance. At 45, Ricci is slim and trim with a small mop of curly hair shot with gray. Photographs sometimes show him unshaven, but an uncommon practice in Italy for the very handsome or rich, or both.

Ricci's editorial career began when his mother gave him 20 million lire to buy a Ferrari. "All my friends were getting killed," he said, "so I thought I should try something else" — after becoming Italian Formula Gran Turismo champion of 1957. His first printing venture had already been successful. An American critic had seen his poster for a university

theater festival in his native Parma and acquired it for the contem- porary design section of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

In the 18th century, Parma had one of the most sophisticated courts in Europe. The court printer was Giambattista Bodoni, the great type- designer who was belatedly given his own museum in Parma in 1963. The young Ricci was so taken with the elegance and simplicity of Bo- doni print that he set out to find the master typographer's original manual in antique bookshops around the world.



Franco Maria Ricci.

Susan Lunsden.

Unsuccessful, he decided to duplicate the first edition, using 150-year-old printing presses. The "Bodoni Manual" took two years and made a publisher of Ricci. For the next 10 years he worked as a graph- ics designer in support his expensive book habit.

His publications included the oration of Pope Pius VII on the corona- tion of Napoleon, "The Lord's Prayer" in 155 languages and a facsimile edition of the Encyclopedia of Diderot and d'Alembert in 18 volumes. Ricci also designed, among other necessities, furniture, corporate logos and the most beautiful bank checks in Italy, complete with frolicking angels and nymphs in the manner of Correggio, who was also from Parma.

His book work is the subject of an exhibition, "Franco Maria Ricci: Editor and Designer" organized in Fiesole, near Florence, through April. Titles range from the "Acts of the Apostles," photographically illustrated with pious medieval sculpture, in the "History of Casanova," pure erotica finely set in comic strips. Interspersed, there is a volume of Victorian children's photographs by Lewis Carroll, "Erie" by Roland Barthes, a volume on the Visconti tarot cards and a series of fantasy literature edited by Jorge Luis Borges.

"Graphics is the missing chapter in the story of Italian design," Ricci feels. "I thought this exhibition might show its importance in everything from fashion to cars. Gutenberg invented modern printing, but Italians refined it and added graphic elegance. That delicate relationship of line to space is what's behind all great Italian design today."

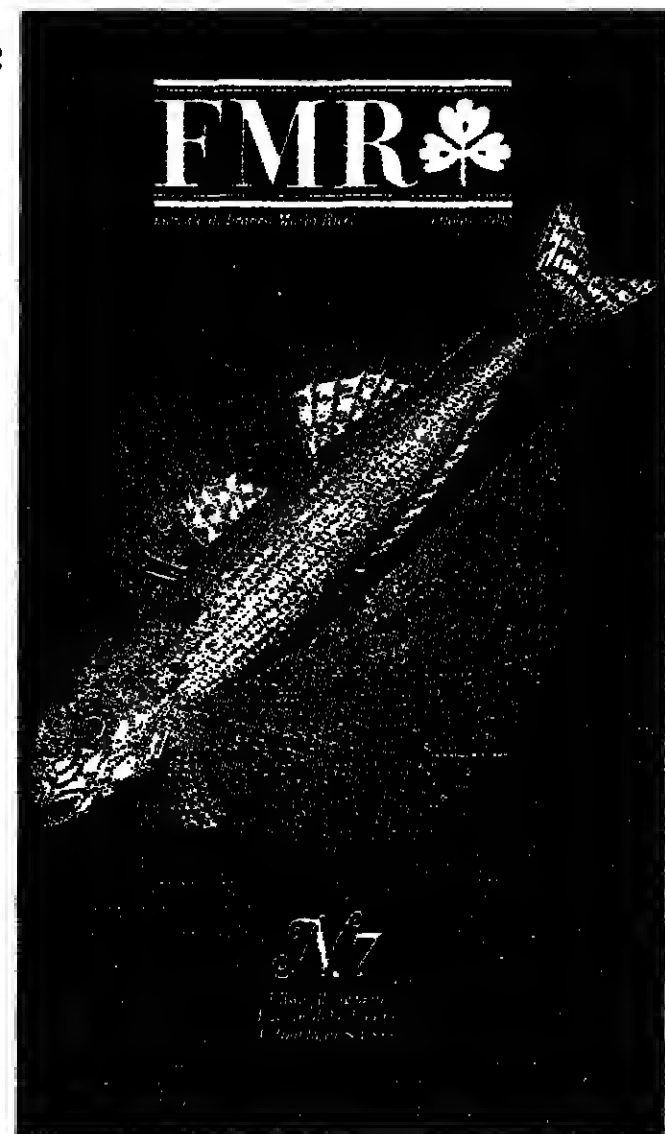
"You have to give a letter of the alphabet the dignity it deserves," he continued. "This becomes clear when you don't know the language. Think of Arabic or Chinese. It's beautiful by itself, an art apart. That's why I published the poems of Mao Zedong in Chinese only. When you know the language you tend to read only the meaning."

The schism between beauty and utility distresses Ricci. "I can't bear these socialists and communists who drink champagne and say my mag- azine is too beautiful, decadent and elitist." He believes art should be seen more than heard. FMR's photographic illustrations are therefore exhaustive, he says, and accompanied with a text by at least one author- ity on the subject.

These days Ricci drives a Volkswagen, reserving an old Jaguar for special occasions. It seems ridiculous, even kitsch, he suggests, to have a fast car now that planes are so much more beautiful. Also fading is his propensity for climbing mountains and exploring caves.

His experiments with pure form and quivering extremes have a more spiritual dimension. Ricci says he has a dream of ending up a Jesuit priest in Olinda on the Brazilian coast. "There's a fantastic fantasy monastery with three cloisters," he explains. "The fourth cloister is the sea."

"I'd be the librarian of the monastery."



A glossy cover of the new magazine.







TRAVEL

# Getting Around and Getting Along in Moscow

by John F. Burns

**M**OSCOW — Moscow may be a drab city by the standards of the other great capitals of Europe, but there can be few cities anywhere that look so much their best in winter. Although this season has been freshish, with little or no snow until late January, the city can usually count on a winterlong covering by the early days of December, and it can last until May. The white blanket lends a softness to the forbidding outlines of Soviet architecture, and masks acres of mud and scrubland in the suburbs.

The pastel-painted mansions that survive from czarist days look even more magnificent against the snow, and Red Square, breathing with the Kremlin palaces to one side and the onion domes of St. Basil's Cathedral to another, is magical in deep winter.

Napoleon and Hitler saw to it that the Moscow winter would have an enduring reputation, but the severity of it can be overcome. Anybody who has spent a January day in Chicago or Minneapolis can take the Soviet capital in stride, particularly if he or she comes equipped with the best in Western winter clothing.

Old hands in Siberia chuckle at Westerners struggling to deal with temperatures of 60 degrees below, but the average Muscovite would gladly get his hands on an American parka and lined winter boots. If the Soviet Union has anything to teach the visitor about handling the cold it is in headgear. A Russian fur hat, particularly the bulky variety with flaps, can perform wonders. Russians will tell you that 80 percent of body heat is lost through the head, and they may be right.

At all events, you'd walk a long way on Gorky Street in January to find a Muscovite without a shapka. If you are coming on business, it might be best to pack rubber overshoes. They may not be the height of fashion on Fifth Avenue, but New York's snow-clearing crews do a better job than their Moscow counterparts, who rely heavily on the elbow power of batteries of middle-aged and elderly women, the legendary babushki, who can be seen outside doors and gateways at 3 A.M. fighting snowstorms with flat-ended shovels. Too often, the result is streets and sidewalks choking with impacted snow and rutted ice, or worse, in a thaw, with ankle-deep slush. With overshoes, you'll have some chance of keeping your best brogues dry.

A few other basic tips. Moscow has one of the world's finest subway systems, and undoubtedly the cleanest, so you may choose to move about the city the way most Russians do, on the Metro. (The fare is the equivalent of about 7 cents.) In winter it is also warm, and there are enough stations in the central area to provide a convenient sanctuary from the cold at walking intervals of 10 minutes or less. But it is closed from 1 to 6 A.M. for cleaning, so if you've been out for an evening with Russian friends, or for a walk after the theater, it is useful to know how to hail a cab.

The Soviet cabbies have mores not much different from some of his less

gracious counterparts elsewhere, so don't be surprised if he barrels past you with an empty car or speeds away from the curb as you approach. But in a country where favors and inducements have been raised to a fine art, there are ways to win even the hardest back's heart. Hold two, three or four fingers in the air to indicate the multiple of the official fare you're prepared to pay — more if necessary — and your luck may change.

Don't be surprised — or refuse — if an obviously official black sedan pulls up and offers to take the fare. Moonlighting is a way of life for official drivers, and the penalty if they're caught is likely to be theirs.

Western travelers generally visit Moscow to satisfy their curiosity more than for fun, but there are many ways nonetheless that visitors can entertain themselves between November and April, the margins of winter. Almost all the city's cultural assets — the great art galleries and museums, the Kremlin, the 30 drama, opera and ballet theaters, the four concert halls and two circuses — have full winter programs, and while getting tickets can confound the average Russian, the state tourist monopoly, Intourist, will do its level best to fit Westerners in.

Most will favor the Bolshoi Ballet, but don't be too disappointed if there's nothing scheduled or you can't get in. For cognoscenti, there are experimental dance and theater troupes. Indeed, if anything you need to know about the city's cultural life is not available in the standard guidebooks or the Intourist brochures you'll find in your hotel, the embassy people will help out. They understand the difficulties confronting newcomers, particularly those who speak no Russian.

For outdoor pleasure, you might try one of the special trips that Intourist can lay on. There are trolly rides in the Park of Economy, Achiyevment, about a 15-minute cab ride from the center of the city, and while there you could also look in at the space exhibit, which displays some of the capsules and rockets that have carried more than 100 Soviet cosmonauts into orbit.

Intourist also organizes a day's cross-country skiing outside the capital, with boots, poles and skis provided. Almost anywhere outside the city, skiing is a delight. A good choice is Peredelkino, the writers' and artists' community half an hour south of the city, where tracks running for miles through snowy birch forests and out into open landscapes will remind you of "Dr. Zhivago." Here and there the vista is spoiled by the concrete buildings of the city's outskirts, but what you will remember most are the simple cottages, many of them constructed of logs, that dot the village outskirts.

After an hour or two of exercise, and before the light fails — as early as 4:15 P.M. in midwinter — you could ask your driver to take you across to the cemetery where Boris Pasternak is buried in a glade of pine trees, and walk from there to the nearby Preobrazhenskaya Church, dating from the 15th century, where on most weekend evenings you'll find a service in progress. About half a mile back up the road to Moscow, down a lane to the right, is the gabled dacha where Pasternak wrote many of his poems and stories, as well as "Dr. Zhivago."

If you've worked up an appetite and would like to spend a little more time in the countryside, Peredelkino is only a few miles from the city center, and stands by a bridge across the Moscow River in the village of Uspenskoye, briefly in the news last year as the site of a diplomatic beach that was barred to U.S. Embassy personnel in reprisal for a decision barring Soviet diplomats from community recreation facilities in Glen Cove, New York.

The good news about the Ruzskaya Izba starts with the building. Constructed of split pine trunks inside and out, it is a replica of the cottages that wealthier peasants lived in for centuries. It is warm and cozy inside on a cold night, and diners are divided among several private rooms, each with a different motif. A band plays only on weekends, a blessing in a country where live restaurant music tends to be cacophonous.

The food is good, occasionally excellent, another rarity. Start with the rich variety of zakuski (hors d'oeuvres), and go on to a main course, perhaps a stew. The waiters keeping you plied with wine and vodka wear traditional peasant shirts. Best of all, they will make you feel as if they're glad to have you, a change from many Soviet restaurants where the waiters' main goal seems to be to drive you away.

The Izba's secret is partly in arrangements that provide the staff with incentives linked to receipts and partly in the location — in lovely rolling countryside that also serves as a retreat for many of the top



Red Square and the line for Lenin's Tomb, with St. Basil's and the Kremlin in the background.

Kremlin leaders. While you're dining you may catch a glimpse of Russian groups that seem quite different from the people you'll meet elsewhere: the men well groomed, the women dressed in European fashions. Nobody will tell you who they are, but the chances are that you're rubbing shoulders with the Soviet elite, maybe a senior official and his family, or a film director and his mistress.

Not surprisingly, the restaurant attracts good custom, so it's best to book (tel. 561-4244). If you are going there from central Moscow, allow 40 minutes by taxi, which will cost 10 to 12 rubles (about \$14 to \$16.80). Meals run to the equivalent of \$37 a person, but can be cheaper.

For those who prefer their pleasures less elaborate, there is nothing better than a walk. A stroll in one of the parks, Gorky or Sokolniki, can be a delight. You'll find skaters and skiers in both, and in Gorky Park, alongside the Moscow River, the skaters zip along the pathways specially tended for them.

The amusement park that draws the crowds in summer is silent in winter, but there are stalls that serve a variety of Russian sausage (greasy to the Western taste) and tea. For those who enjoyed Martin Cruz Smith's best-selling thriller, there is the intrigue of figuring out where the murders at the center of the plot occurred.

In the heart of the city, you could spend the whole day walking, browsing in the stores, and never be bored. Get a city map from Intourist and head for Kalinin Prospekt, the closest Moscow equivalent to Fifth Avenue, or for Gorky Street, for window-shopping.

On Gorky Street is Gasmotom Number One, popularly known as Yeliseyev's, after the proprietor of what in czarist days was the most celebrated delicatessen in Moscow. What is left of it today is an impressive neo-baroque interior, and if you can stand the press of people lining up, a still respectable selection of sweetmeats and other delicacies.

Nobody should visit the capital without walking up Prospekt Marx

from the Kremlin and into Dzerzhinsky Square, named for the Pole who founded the Soviet secret police, Felix Dzerzhinsky. The walk takes you past the Bolshoi Theater and up to Detskiy Mir, the children's department store, both to your left as you approach the square.

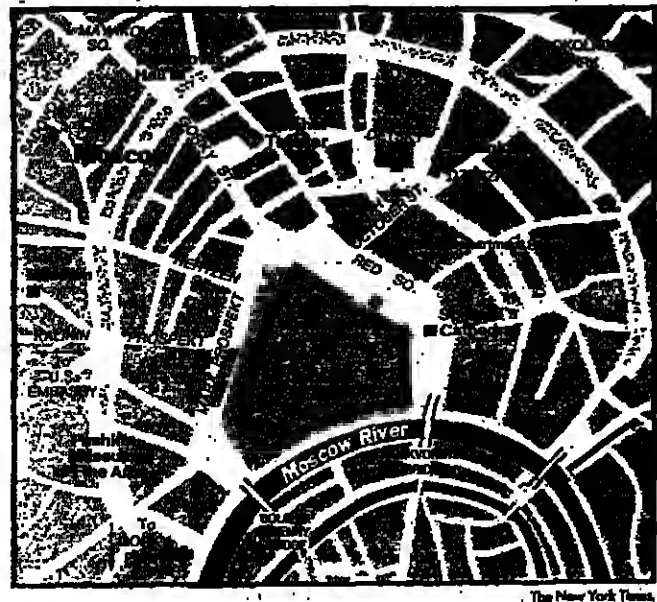
Once in the square put your camera away, for that butterscotch building facing you, its seven stories looking for all the world like a fin-de-siècle hotel, is the infamous Lubyanka, the headquarters of the KGB, the secret police. It was behind those outer walls that many of Stalin's most prominent victims died, and from cells within that tens of thousands have begun their dreaded trips to Siberia. Take a picture and you may get a guided tour.

(The Russians forbid photographing anything vaguely military — people in uniform, dams, railroad bridges, industrial enterprises and anything from helicopters or planes. Tourist sights like St. Basil's or the Kremlin are all right, as are general street scenes. But militiamen have been known to bar picture-taking in stores or markets, and one tourist lost his film when some soldiers wandered into his field of vision while he was snapping Lenin's Tomb.)

To end your walk on a less sinister note, bear to your right around the square and double back down 25th of October Street, which displays some interesting examples of 19th-century architecture, including, where the street joins Red Square, the building that houses the GUM, the department store. For shopping purposes you can safely skip the store, since there is rarely anything to attract the Western taste.

But if you've timed your walk just right you can stroll across the square and watch, on the stroke of the hour from the clock atop Spasskiy Gate, as the KGB changes guard at the entrance to the Lenin Mausoleum, marching marionette-like along the walkway that links the gate to the mausoleum. It is impressive, slightly menacing in its precision, and quintessentially Russian.

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The New York Times

## Recreating Real Life Aboard a Square-Rigger

by James T. Yenckel

**B**OSTON — Three weeks before the mast: A group of Boston sailing buffs has chartered a Norwegian "tall ship" and is scheduling four three-week trips this summer in which the paying passengers will double as the working crew.

"It isn't a cruise ship," points out Harrold Ellerson of Square-Rig International of Boston, a nonprofit organization. "You peel potatoes, you swab decks, you stand watch, you climb the rigging." And for sleeping quarters, you get a bunk and a locker in a below-decks dorm.

The idea is to recreate life aboard one of the very few remaining ocean-going, square-rigged vessels. An experienced, full-time crew of 17 will be in charge and offer instruction in sailing. On each trip, there will be space for 70 paying crew members. Passage is open to men and women 16 and over "in very good physical condition." Ellerson sees it as a family or father-son and mother-daughter adventure. A captain divides the dorm into male-female quarters.

The ship is the 216-foot (65-meter) Sorlandet, built in 1927 in Norway, according to the Norwegian consulate, and used continuously

as a training vessel for the Norwegian Merchant Navy until 1939. Stunk in port in a World War II bombing attack, it was restored after the war as a private school, where over the years 6,000 Norwegian youngsters received their basic sea training. Fully recommissioned in the late 1970s, it is now owned by a Norwegian foundation.

It is the only operational, full-rigged ship available for crew participation by the general public, says Square-Rig International.

The first passage, beginning June 11, will be from Bermuda to Quebec, with a stop in Boston. The second trip will sail from Quebec up the Saint Lawrence Seaway and through the Great Lakes with stops at Chicago, Duluth, Minnesota, and Thunder Bay, Ontario. Third is a return passage to Quebec, and the fourth has not yet been set but probably will be down the New England coast.

The fee is \$70 a day per person, which includes all meals, but transportation to and from ports-of-call is extra. Passage must be booked for the full three weeks.

One thing to remember: If the captain says you to unfurling the sails overhead, the tallest mast is 115 feet above the water.

Square-Rig International, 19 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.  
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## Michael Ende Continued from page 7W

thing like an anthology of mythological themes.

So if a 10-year-old can sit back and drink in at face value such marvels as the swam-headed monster Uyuulala and the Saffronians who are born old and grow younger, everyone else is invited to unravel the allusions that Ende has so generously woven into his imaginings.

He can hardly wait. "The tower without a key comes out of Zan Buddhism," he says, rubbing his hands like a peddler unbundling his pack of exotic wares. For a long time, he continues, no one seemed to notice that the werewolf Gmork is tricked by the riddle Odysseus used on the Cyclops. Ateia, the wild greenskin boy who knows no writing, is the color ogee of the noble Red Indian of German children's literature.

The excursions into art history are easier to unpack. "The magic forest of Perlin is Klee's 'Growth of the Night Plants,'" Ende says. "There's even one of my father's pictures, with a few Goyas and several Dalis." Lady Ayovla, sprouting with fruit, is out of the composite pictures of the seasons by the 16th-century Italian painter Arcimboldo. And, Ende says, triumphantly, there's even Tarran, as Bastian swings through Perlin on lianas strutting "I'm king of the jungle!"

Pouring his invention into "The Never-Ending Story," Ende deals in archetypes, in quests and saviors, in the giving of names, in giant glowing eggs. He admits that he often doesn't know where his images come from and says, somewhat coyly in the circumstances, that he is wary of venturing into psychology. "Poetry is not didactic, but an experience," he says.

However, he is categorical on one point. "A fantasy story must have rules and abide by them," he says. By his own criterion, Ende is,

perhaps at his most convincing in "Momo," which he says he wrote as a modern fairy story. "The stories the brothers Grimm collected were a medieval conception of reality: kings, princesses and wolves." Ende's version of the 20th century, seen from the inside, is the picture of a world in a twilight.

He started "Momo" with a discarded film treatment he had left in a drawer for six years, about a shabby little girl who comes from nowhere but is good at listening. "You could almost call her the soul of the world," he says. He got bogged down in the story until one morning, at breakfast, the book's central conceit came to him. The town is being invaded by insidious gray men, who convince everyone of the need to save time in a Time Bank. Only Momo can stop them, for how can the gray men get at someone who has all the time in the world?

The book has some delicious digs. Momo's friend, the innkeeper Nino, changes the name of his tavern to "Snappy Snacks"; the interminable fiber Guido becomes a media star, imprisoned in his Mercedes by a guard of snapping public-relations harpies and relishing the same old stories.

Ende covers his bets when "Momo" ends by saying that he got the story in a railway carriage from a stranger who says he "might equally well have told it as if it were still to happen." In the seething consumer temple under Karlsplatz, a few yards from Ende's hotel in Munich, the crowds are still carrying from one overstuffed shop window to the other, clutching their snappy snacks. In a pharmacy window looking out, under a portentous display of the dangers of salt, a clockwork owl is mechanically shaking its head.

## Tblisi, Tashkent and Other Exotic Stops

by Serge Schmemmann

**M**OSCOW — The best reason for traveling to the Soviet Union is as simple and as complex as the one for climbing Mount Everest. Because it's there. It is, after all, a sixth of the globe's inhabited surface, the other military superpower, an entirely different social system, built on the relics of an empire whose spirit lingers in opera, ballet, palaces and museums.

Those who go to the Soviet Union rarely return home dissatisfied. To have visited it is to have glimpsed the other side, to have touched that mysterious land of KGB tails and exquisite ballerinas, of incessant propaganda and vodka-fired bursts of intimacy. A visit may not be all leisure and fun, but approach it as an adventure, as an education.

Although Intourist, the government travel organization, has made great strides in improving tourist facilities and the variety of things to do, the Soviet state still regards the foreign tourist as a blend of spy and ideological alien — a person to be watched, carefully segregated from the citizenry and, to the extent possible, educated in the wonders of Socialist democracy and achievements.

Large tracts of Soviet territory are permanently closed to tourism, and many hotels can be closed at any time "for temporary reasons." Travel from place to place is strictly controlled, and a foreigner needs to have all travel plans registered in advance, down to the date, route and means of transport. Once in the Soviet Union, changing the route is difficult, so it's best to plan carefully. The tourist is effectively limited to the 140-odd cities and resorts on the Intourist list.

The number of Americans taking the plunge into Russia reached a peak of about 57,000 in 1979, and then slumped and has been leveling off since. Figures for last year showed only about 32,000 American tourists and 6,000 businessmen. But travelers from other countries have continued visiting at a rate of about 5 million a year, and Intourist has continued polishing its act.

Moscow and Leningrad are central to any itinerary. Moscow, the center of Holy Russia recast as the capital of the Soviet Union, with its imposing Kremlin, crooked 19th-century streets, seats of power and grand theaters, is a mandatory call. Leningrad, with its unparalleled Hermitage Museum, its baroque phos of a great and opulent empire reflected in canals and the Neva River, is the obvious complement. But beyond be signs as varied as the land stretched across 11 time zones: Central Asia with its exotic Oriental monuments at Samarkand, Bukhara or Dushanbe; the Baltic republics with their cobblestoned streets and northern European charms; the battlements and impenetrable cupolas of ancient Russian cities like Vladimir, Suzdal and Novgorod.

There's more, though it may not be as easy to arrange as the well-trodden routes. Intourist can order up a bear hunt in Siberia or a shoot for mountain goat in Azerbaijan. Lovers of curative muds and sulfurous waters can join millions of comrades at the spas of the Black Sea or the northern Caucasus, and for about \$600 for the 24-day cure they take the same waters Pushkin and Lermontov once took.

There are also cruises on the Volga, with stops to swim, sightsee, or pick mushrooms. But Intourist provides the more exotic packages only for groups, and with the low level of American visitors, not many of the excursions

are being offered in the United States. But get a group together and try them. Prices are tailored to the size of the group and the class of accommodations.

The bold and skillful can challenge Soviet roads in personal or rented cars, armed with Intourist maps cleverly designed to foil potential invaders and spies by leaving out key intersections and playing havoc with scale. A Volga sedan with driver runs about \$10 an hour, while a Chaila limousine with distinct echoes of the 1948 Packard costs \$18 an hour. Camping sites are separate and unequal, with foreigners gaining on luxuries but losing on gathering around the campfire with the locals.

Much of Siberia has been opened to tourism, and the trek is worth it if only to tell the folks back home you have been there — and back. A visit to Irkutsk, Siberia's oldest city, rich in carved wooden huts and the memories and scars of exiles, gold diggers and fugitives, can be combined with a few days on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, a slow ride across a land steeped more in legend than comforts.

Whatever the route, a visit can be made that much more profitable with some preparation. A good guidebook is essential. It also pays to bone up on the country and its people, and here the choices are infinite. For contemporary Soviet life, Hedrick Smith's "The Russians" is still the best basic introduction, though read it before coming — the Russians consider it subversive. Harrison Salisbury's "900 Days" is a moving account of Leningrad under siege, while Alexander Solzhenitsyn has chronicled the darker sides of Soviet history.

To steep oneself in the romance of old that still clings with such tenacity, the Russian classics are indispensable, and Intourist arranges some fascinating tours based on the lives and works of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Pushkin, Chekhov and others. For a lighter introduction, the Marquis de Custine's droll chronicle of travels through Russia in 1814, "Russia," is still valid today, while "The Big Red Train Ride" by Eric Newby is a witty and instructive account of a trip on the Trans-Siberian. A new anthology by Laurence Kelly, son of a former British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, offers some fascinating eyewitness accounts for the traveler to Leningrad. It's called "St. Petersburg. A Traveler's Companion."

It is a sad fact that the Soviet state remains profoundly suspicious of foreigners. It starts with the moment a fuzzy-cheeked soldier scrutinizes your passport with every sign that he is convinced it is a CIA forgery. Then the customs types tip suspiciously through anything with writing on it, confiscating "pornography" like Vogue or anti-Soviet "libel" like Time.

The attitude to take, if possible, is that paranoia is their problem, not yours. Simply try not to provoke officials by bringing in girly magazines, anti-Soviet tracts or stacks of blue jeans, and be sure you declare everything of value on entry, including gold wedding bands. Once in, don't load yourself up with too many rubles, since most hotels, shops, bars or transportation facilities are likely to accept only dollars or credit cards. If you must bring trinkets to leave as gifts, lapel pins are most popular, especially if they identify the United States or your home town.

It is an accepted rule in most of the world that the best bargains lie outside the tourist track. Not so in Russia. The best prices are in the Beriozka, the hard-currency shops, and whatever bargains you find outside — icons, brass samovars, antique jewelry — cannot be exported, at least not without official permis-



Cleaning up Lenin's statue in Tashkent.

sion that is both difficult to arrange and exceedingly expensive.

Caviar, at about \$14 an ounce, and vodka, at \$12 a liter, are not quite the bargains they used to be, but still a mandatory purchase. Beyond that the Beriozka offers a full range of tourist trinkets from carved dolls to miniature St. Basil's, brightly colored trays, bone carvings, shawls, records, books and latter-day electric samovars from about \$5 to \$200.

Little busts of Lenin go for \$6 or \$7.70, depending on the size, and embroidered Russian shirts cost \$47. A traditional souvenir is the small, lacquered boxes hand-painted in traditional Russian motifs. The finest come from the studios at Palekh and range from \$90 for a tiny box to \$600 for a jewelry case. The products of lesser studios start at \$30. Fur shapkas, the classic winter headgear, cost from \$15 for lowly rabbit to over \$200 for fox.

The Beriozka is part of an elaborate set of special stores, special hotels, special cars, special tours, special entrances and even special Russians that give visitors a distinct sense of being in a gilded cage. It's not an inconvenient one: The service and care are far above the general level in the Soviet Union, and access to tickets, transport and lodging would be impossible otherwise.

The service bureaus staffed by Intourist at all its hotels are good at organizing theater tickets, excursions, guides and transport. The guides are excellent — fluent in English, well versed in local history and lore, polite and on occasion charming. (Intourist hotel prices vary from about \$50 to \$100 and up a day for a double room. Meals at the hotels run from about \$11 to \$30, depending on how much caviar and cranberry you want.)

But the monuments and theaters on the Intourist track are not the whole story, and here a visitor must show enterprise to break through the lavish hospitality and into the street. It's probably futile to ask your guide for a meeting with a "real Russian" — they may take it personally — and if they do set up a meeting with experts, farmers, workers or young people, it'll be with people accustomed to parrying your questions.

But there are things you can do. Skip a visit to yet another museum and go for a walk. Take the subway for 5 kopeks (7 cents) to the end of the line and walk around a new neigh-

borhood. Drop into a store. Go to a rynek, a farmer's market, where prices are set by demand, and check out the cost of an apple. Drop into a working church. If your plane departure is late, get out of the Intourist lounge with its hard-currency shop and hard-currency bar and stroll through the lounges where thousands of Russians are waiting, maybe for days. Instead of another group meal and another round of toasts to friendship, slip out and eat somewhere else.

You may not like it. The public cafeterias, or stolovnyas, are notoriously greasy, and the practice is to pick out your food from an illegible menu and pay in advance, probably about \$1.40, then wait in line with tin forks and wet plates for cold meat soaked in watery soup cream and a stack of black bread. But you may be lucky. Outside Russia proper the street food can be quite good, and the setting nice. In Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia cozy cafes are sprinkled through the restored old towns, and in Georgia sidewalk stands serve Turkish coffee and vanilla ice cream. In Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, good eating places are a tradition still unbowed, and the spicy dishes go well with the southern republic's wines, the finest in the Soviet Union.

In Siberia you might find a place where real Siberian pelmeni are made, small dumplings of beef, pork and spices cooked in bouillon and eaten with sour cream. Or Intourist might organize a picnic in the Taiga, the great forest of Siberia, where the feast may include paper-thin slices of fresh-frozen fish, mounds of forest berries, and a rich ukha, the great fish soup made by boiling and straining out two, even three, kettles of fish.

The repetitive rock that blares in Soviet restaurants is the bane of diners, but rather than condemning it, join the Russians on the dance floor. Any moves will do, and Russians favor a modified Moscow flop, with arms, shoulders, head and legs moving more or less at random. Invite anyone or dance alone.

A final word of advice. If the company is right, don't be shy about tying one on with cold vodka and a warm comrade. It might be aboard the Trans-Siberian, chugging slowly through the long evening across the endless plain, when your neighbor pops in with a slab of smoked fish, a bottle of chilly vodka, some rudimentary English, and lots of good will.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**April 7**

## Food

## Financial

LS

Prev day's open Int 2,992, up 19.

## Livestock

Dec	77.10	75.50	76.25	76.35	-1.25	Jan
Dec	78.90	79.30	78.50	78.60	-1.45	Dec
Jan	79.50	79.70	79.50	79.70	+1.10	Jan

1.00	75.50	7
1.50	79.30	7
2.00	79.70	7

90.22	90.23	90.07	90.06	-0.09
89.98	89.98	89.85	89.84	-0.09

Boy's open hit 19,384, up 2.1

## Stock Index

COMP. INDEX  
UNCLASS

**London Metals** April 7

Figures in sterling per metric ton.  
21hr in place per tray pack.

London Commodities April 7 | Page 1

Figures in sterling per metric ton.

**Commodities** . Apr 17

High					Low					Close					Open				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

## Dividends

**INCREASED**

COFFEE

May	1,784	1,785	1,778	1,780	1,778	1,780	May
July	1,454	1,455	1,454	1,458	1,450	1,454	20
Exp	1,417	1,404	1,404	1,405	1,417	1,412	

1.780	1.780	1.750	1.780	= 10
N.T.	N.T.	1.735	1.755	- 7
N.T.	N.T.	1.725	-	Unch.

N.Y. N.Y. 1,220 — —  
Open Interest: 425

## Highs and Lows

## NEW HIGHS—64

<b>Dorland</b>	සමස්ත වශයෙන් මුද්‍රාණය කළ	SF	799.95
<b>Conbar</b>	සමස්ත වශයෙන් මුද්‍රාණය කළ	SF	896.00
<b>Grobner</b>	සමස්ත වශයෙන් මුද්‍රාණය කළ	SF	859.00

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ET L'AÉRIENNE OCCIDENTALE

LA L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE  
1982-1983

DELITY POB 678, Hamilton, Bermuda  
(m) American Values Common 11.42.92  
(m) American Values Com. Pref. 10.00.92

0	Fidelity Amer. Assets.	840.14
d	Fidelity Australia Fund.	64.72
6	Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr.	3107.72

LS BANKEN

## CAPITAL NOTES

(w) Loyde (m) Growth .....	SF 122.00
(w) Loyde (m) Income .....	SF 293.50

REHANT BANK & TRUST CO. Ltd  
 (r) Common... \$4.25  
 (r) Non-dollar bond... 1.75

1	VERAS - GROUP	
2	Cardinal International	\$96.15
3	OSL-DLM	5m 1,774.15
4	OSL-DOLLAR	\$97.71
5	OSL-DOLLAR	\$97.71
6	Cleveland Merc. POB 244, Germany	\$ 94.30
7	ESB Int'l. Canada, POB	\$ 85.57
8	ESB Int'l. Income POB	\$ 85.57
9	ESB North Amer. Fund	\$ 85.57
10	FIR GROUP GENEVA	
11	Portugal Sw. R. Govt	\$F 1,397.00
12	ISS BANK CORP	
13	Atlantic Indus.	\$F 64.00
14	D-Mark Bond Selection	5m 117.00
15	Dollar Bond Selection	5m 117.00
16	Fortune Bond Selection	5m 117.00
17	Int'valuer	\$F 61.00
18	Japan Portfolio	\$F 594.35
19	Latin America	\$F 594.35
20	Money Bond Selctn \$F 594.35	\$F 594.35
21	Money Bond Selctn \$F 594.35	\$F 594.35
22	Universal Fund	\$F 594.35

## h Prices

**Modestest** — of modest people  
**Japan-lover** — someone who loves Japan  
**Superb** — excellent

South Afr Sh ..... 01  
Swiss R Est ..... 01

ind.-Trust Interests, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Global Fund Ltd, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Global Fund Ltd, \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Free Fund  
Natural Portfolio  
Tech SA Luxembourg

In Special Fund ..... \$100,000  
 In St. American ..... \$100,000  
 Policy Investment Fund ..... \$100,000

[illegible]







Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Last, High, Low. Includes symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 7

Table with 4 columns: Bank, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Includes banks like Citicorp, Chase, etc.

Closing prices, April 7

Non Banks

Table with 4 columns: Bank, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Includes non-bank entities.

International Herald Tribune

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Leading U.S. Retailers Report March Sales Gained Over '82

NEW YORK (AP) — The top U.S. retail chains reported March sales gains Thursday — some of them considerable, compared with a year ago. Sears, Roebuck, the largest U.S. retailer, said sales of its merchandise group in the month that ended April 2 rose 5.8 percent, to \$1.85 billion, from a year earlier. Sears said sales in the first nine weeks of its fiscal year were up 5.2 percent, to \$3.13 billion.

The results included pre-Easter sales; a year ago, Easter was a week later and some selling was reflected in the April results. Most retailers' fiscal years begin in February.

K. Mart, the second-largest, said sales in the five weeks through March 30 rose 13.5 percent, to \$1.54 billion. In its first nine weeks it had an 11.4-percent sales gain, to \$2.81 billion. J.C. Penney and F.W. Woolworth also reported increased sales.

### Regan Pushes for IMF Increase

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan urged swift approval Thursday of the administration's request for a \$5.8-billion increase in the U.S. quota to the International Monetary Fund, but also said it would be a mistake to reschedule loans to all countries with troubled economies.

Mr. Regan told the House subcommittee on international trade, investment and monetary policy that the increased U.S. quota for the IMF was important because the IMF "plays a crucial role in the solution to current debt and liquidity problems."

He said that, because many of the IMF loans are spent for goods made in the United States, "timely approval of these proposals is essential to our own economic interests." He also said the approval "would be a sign of confidence to other governments and to the public" and would "help to restore confidence about the risks to global recovery posed by the international debt problem."

### Brazil Has Large Trade Surplus

BRASILIA (Reuters) — Brazil has announced a \$514-million trade surplus in March, its biggest monthly surplus in recent years. Finance Minister Emanoel Gama said the government was sticking to its target of a \$6-billion surplus for 1983.

Brazil has a surplus of \$844 million for the first quarter, compared with \$778 million for all of 1982. Mr. Gama said Wednesday the surplus was helped by falling oil prices. Brazil imports about two-thirds of its oil — and the 23-percent devaluation of the cruzeiro in February.

The \$6 billion target is the centerpiece of the government's plans for keeping up payments on its foreign debt, estimated unofficially by bankers at \$90 billion.

### Hong Kong Dealer Asked to Quit

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The chairman of the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange, Peter Scales, has been asked to resign, the exchange said in a statement Friday. It said the vice chairman, Woo Hon Fai, would take over as acting chairman, but it gave no further details.

The request for Mr. Scales' resignation followed the revocation last week of his license as a dealer in securities. Hong Kong's Securities Commission accused him of misconduct in handling the proceeds of a share sale. He denied the charge.

### U.K. Ford Workers End Strike

LIVERPOOL (Reuters) — Workers at Ford's Halewood automobile factory voted Thursday to end a monthlong strike over the disputed dismissal of an employee accused of vandalism. Ford says the walkout held up almost \$90 million (\$135 million) worth of production.

A mass meeting of the 4,600 assembly workers at the factory voted overwhelmingly to endorse an agreement negotiated by their union, a spokesman said. A further 4,100 workers had been laid off in the body plant because of the assembly line strike.

Under the agreement, the worker in question remains officially dismissed, but will be paid while three outsiders review Ford's case against him. The company claims he deliberately bent a small bracket in order to shirk work.

### Company Notes

Sony has cut its sales forecast for this year to 3 or 4 percent from 10 percent because of difficult economic conditions, including competition and trade friction, the company's general manager, Sumio Sano, said in London.

NEC, the former Nippon Electric Co., will invest 100 billion yen (\$421.9 million) in fiscal 1983, which started April 1, almost unchanged from estimated spending in 1982.

## TWA to Offer Cut-Rate Fare for One-Day, London-New York Jaunts

By Bob Hagertry  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Airlines are pushing harder to attract business travelers on the North Atlantic flights.

In the latest wrinkle, Trans World Airlines announced Thursday that it plans to offer cut-rate fares this summer for passengers who want to nip over to New York from London in the morning and head back in the evening.

Pan American World Airways also plans new bonuses for businessmen on the London-New York run, though a spokesman said Thursday that Pan Am would not resort to fare cuts.

The promotions are timed for spring and summer, when tourists on discount fares are plentiful but full-fare business travelers become scarce.

Under TWA's plan, to run from June 1 through Aug. 31, a round-

trip ticket would cost \$499, 14 percent higher than the one-way fare for business class. The passengers would leave London's Heathrow airport at 9:40 a.m. and land in New York at 12:15 p.m. They would return on one of three flights leaving New York in the evening.

The airline proposed the service to Britain's Civil Aviation Authority Thursday and expects approval next week. TWA has no plans for a

similar service for travelers wanting to fly from New York to London and back in one day; the airline figures that flight schedules on that route would make such a quick trip unattractive.

TWA's competitors suggested that the idea sounded exhausting in any case.

Diane Kane, a spokeswoman for British Airways, said some businessmen make such one-day round-trips on British Air's super-

sonic Concorde, which costs \$2,363 round-trip. But, she said, few people would want to make the journey on a mere "subsonic" jet.

Jim Driscoll, TWA's reservations manager in London, argued that a businessman could squeeze in nine hours of work in New York under his airline's plan. He said it is hard to predict how much appeal the service will have but acknowledged, "We wouldn't estimate that it would be that tremendous."

The main idea, Mr. Driscoll said, is to draw attention to TWA's new morning flight out of London.

Pan American Airways, for its part, is talking up a new evening flight from London to New York, due to begin April 26. The flight will have larger-than-normal first-class and business-class sections.

Not wishing to be forgotten, British Airways boasts that its trans-Atlantic flights offer "the widest airline seat in the world."

## U.S. Brokers Agree to Buy S&L

By Leonard Sloane  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thomson McKim Securities Inc., owner of a major brokerage firm, has agreed to buy a savings and loan association in Madison, Conn. The announcement came as the Reagan administration attempted to halt the movement of outsiders such as Thomson McKim into the banking industry.

Thomson McKim, parent of Thomson McKim Securities, a New York brokerage firm that trades in stocks, bonds, commodities and other financial instruments, said Wednesday that it had agreed in principle to pay \$10.8 million, or \$28.17 a share, for First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Madison.

The planned acquisition, which requires approval from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the stockholders of First Federal, apparently would be the first acquisition by a brokerage firm of a savings and loan association, according to Perrin H. Long Jr., an analyst for Lipper Analytical Services.

Newton B. Schott Jr., secretary and general counsel of Thomson McKim Inc., said Wednesday: "We think there are a number of possible interesting interactions be-

tween the two firms. We think we can do a number of things for the savings and loan to help it to grow."

He indicated that Thomson McKim could steer business to its thrift unit in the form of mortgages and additional deposits from Thomson customers. Banks and thrifts have also become especially appealing to brokerage houses since federal regulators authorized them to offer money market deposit accounts with market interest rates in direct competition with money market funds. Many brokerage houses sponsor money market funds.

Mr. Schott cited Thomson McKim's ability to add deposits to the connection: savings and loan association as an example of this interaction. He said his firm could bring real estate opportunities and "some other products and services that are useful" to First Federal. "There seems to be a lot of intermingling of services at the present time," he added.

The Thomson McKim announcement appeared to go against the wishes of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who called on federal bank regulators Wednesday to impose an industry-wide regulatory moratorium on the

rapid restructuring of the financial industry.

One reason for the administration's concern is that a number of firms have reportedly been studying moves similar to Thomson McKim's. Mr. Regan believes Congress, not regulators, should decide which links between banks and nonbanking institutions should be approved. Brokerage firms such as Merrill Lynch and Prudential-Bache Securities have reportedly been studying moves into banking in order to offer customers additional financial services.

In recent months, a handful of banks have moved into brokerage services, two mutual funds have acquired or set up banks and insurance companies have gotten into the brokerage business. This activity has breached the traditional separation of banking from brokerage, investment banking and other financial services.

Early this year, for example, BankAmerica, parent of the Bank of America, purchased Charles Schwab, a major discount brokerage firm. FMR, which owns the Fidelity Group of mutual funds, established a new bank in New Hampshire, Fidelity Bank and Trust, that it expects to be operating in a few months.

## U.S. Executives Urge Action on Yen-Dollar Rate

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Officials of the Business Roundtable, a council of leading U.S. corporate executives, urged Thursday that the U.S. and Japanese governments intervene to correct what they termed an imbalance in the yen-dollar exchange rate that they said unfairly favors Japanese trade.

The officials were testifying to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Also testifying to the committee Thursday, auditors from the congressional General Accounting Office said a study had found no evidence so far that Japan manipulated the exchange rate to increase its trade.

Frank Conahan, director of the GAO study, said the agency had found no Japanese manipulation to undervalue the yen and in fact had found indirect evidence that the Japanese government had intervened to strengthen the yen.

Lee Morgan, president of the troubled Caterpillar Tractor Co., speaking for the Business Roundtable, maintained that Japanese government policies do undervalue the yen and must be changed.

## Interest Cuts in Sweden

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish central bank announced Thursday that it was cutting its discount rate to 8.5 percent from 9 percent, effective Friday.

## Rediffusion to Expand

Reuters

LONDON — Rediffusion said Thursday that it will extend its television and video leasing operations to the United States.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
425	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
450	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
475	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
500	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
525	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
550	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
575	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
600	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
625	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
650	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
675	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
700	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
725	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
750	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
775	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
800	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
825	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
850	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
875	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
900	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
925	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
950	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
975	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
1000	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00

Valencia White Weld S.A.  
1, Quai de Montebello  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

## U.S. Automakers Stuck in Sales Rut

(Continued from Page 11)

the second-highest unemployment rate in the country. Nothing motivates people to buy with a situation like that — rebates, discounts, nothing."

And even the employed are hesitating. Car prices continue to rise and many consumers are still suffering from "sticker shock." Last year, average car prices rose 11 percent, and there have been further increases this year.

Because purchases have been postponed, the average age of cars in use has increased to 7.2 years last year, from 5.7 years in 1974, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Imports also continue to make inroads. Last year foreign cars took just under 30 percent of the market, up from 15.9 percent in 1974. And so far this year, the imports have increased their market share to 30.2 percent.

Domestic manufacturers and

their dealers have fought back with sales promotions. Some have come entirely out of the dealers' pockets; others, such as the 11.5-percent financing offered through the end of March, had been underwritten by the manufacturers. In February, new car loan rates averaged 14.8 percent at commercial banks, but have fallen a bit since then.

This month, General Motors, followed by Chrysler, Ford and American Motors, started to offer 9.9-percent financing on compact and subcompact cars. Sales of small cars have slowed considerably while those of larger cars have increased with the drop in gasoline prices, dealers said.

The recovery in the rest of the economy, along with the decline in gasoline prices, is generating optimism among dealers. There is talk of "pent-up" demand, a reference to the increasing number of old cars on the road. And manufacturers are scheduling a 13-percent pro-

duction increase, to 1.7 million cars, in this quarter, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, a trade publication.

Several dealers, especially those selling big cars, say that the situation has improved so dramatically in the last two months that they see little need for incentives.

Dick Gidron, of Dick Gidron Cadillac in New York, said his first-quarter business was up 20 percent, to more than 100 cars a month. "Normally January and February are our slowest months. With that kind of winter, spring should really be a bonanza," he said.

But after three years of false starts and broken promises many dealers were cautious. "The experts never knew what they're talking about; business may get pretty good but it's going to be gradual," said William G. Bruce, president of Bruce-Flournoy Ford, vowing to keep slim inventories.

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CENTRAL ASSETS  
CURRENCY FUNDS LTD.  
Prices as at 8-4-83

U.S. \$ 11.10  
S. Sterling 11.37  
D. Marks 42.63  
Sw. Francs 40.53  
Fr. Francs 116.45  
SDR's 279.46

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Bd. U.S. \$2.90, Auked. U.S. \$3.20.  
As of date: April 7, 1983.  
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Kalkendael 112, 3rd floor  
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland  
Phone: 0 20 250077/229873, Fax: 18536



BCCI HOLDINGS  
(LUXEMBOURG) SA  
39 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

December 31 Capital Funds US\$ Total Assets US\$  
1982 US\$ 640 million 9,650 million

BCC Group now has Offices in 61 Countries

### Subsidiaries

Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A., Luxembourg.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd., Grand Cayman.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Lebanon) S.A.L., Beirut, Lebanon.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Swaziland) Ltd., Manzini, Swaziland.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce Canada, Montreal, Canada.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce (Zambia) Ltd., Lusaka, Zambia.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce (Botswana) Ltd., Gaborone, Botswana.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce Zimbabwe Ltd., Harare, Zimbabwe.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce Cameroon S.A., Yaounde, Cameroon.  
Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A., Geneva, Switzerland.  
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd., Hong Kong.  
BCCI Finance International Ltd., Hong Kong.  
Credit and Finance Corporation Ltd., Grand Cayman.  
BCCI Finance International (Kenya) Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya.  
Italfinance International S.p.A., Rome, Italy.

### Affiliates

Bank of Credit and Commerce (Emirates), Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Nigeria) Ltd., Kano, Nigeria.  
Bank of Credit & Commerce (Miser) S.A.E., Cairo, Egypt.  
National Bank of Oman Ltd., (S.A.O.) Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.  
Premier Bank Ltd., Accra, Ghana.  
KIFCO - Kuwait International Finance Co., S.A.K., Safat, Kuwait.  
BCC Finance & Securities Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.  
BCCI Leasing (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

### NEW ISSUE



\$13,000,000  
10% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due April 1, 1988

Price 100%

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned and other dealers as may legally offer the securities in States in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney  
INCORPORATED

April 6, 1983

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

380,550 Shares



Common Stock  
(Without Par Value)

Price \$10 Per Share

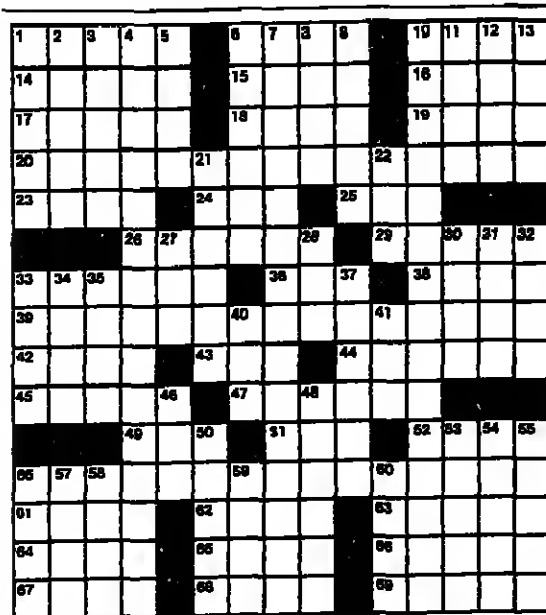
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned and other dealers as may legally offer the securities in States in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney  
INCORPORATED

April 6, 1983



# CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

1 Pare  
2 Wellaway  
3 Virile  
4 Single-cell organism  
5 U.S. flight agency  
6 On— with  
7 Dunes or Rich  
8 Verdon  
9 Puccini heroine  
10 "Separate Tables" playwright  
11 Pillboxes, e.g.  
12 Mexican bravo  
13 Copy  
14 Traffic in holy things  
15 Pato dish  
16 Design  
17 Sea follower  
18 Plummer role  
19 Famed English illustrator, 1872-88  
20 Blackboard  
21 "— no onions nor garlic" (Shakespeare)  
22 Lacked  
23 Looks after  
24 Kind of Bible  
25 A.M.A. members  
26 Mass. capital

**DOWN**

1 Buy—in a pole  
2 Zone  
3 Fourth person  
4 "— to the waters" (Isaiah)  
5 Mandolin's ancestor  
6 Contradict  
7 Soccer's Edison  
8 Arantes do Nascimento  
9 Part of D.A.  
10 Put soldiers in proper position  
11 N.Y.'s "Happy Warrior"  
12 Kilroy was here  
13 Shaggy  
14 An Oscar winner in 1977  
15 State of bliss  
16 Deputy in "Measure for Measure"  
17 Famed 1896  
18 On the Coral  
19 Polar  
20 Mrs. Doubt's famous daughter  
21 Buddhist monk  
22 Hilbert  
23 "— to the waters" (Isaiah)  
24 Tollgate rate  
25 Resident  
26 Truly  
27 Blunt  
28 Kind of arch  
29 He played  
30 Put soldiers in proper position  
31 Mold  
32 Straightedge  
33 Black  
34 One of the  
35 Serms  
36 Catch  
37 "— volatile"  
38 Peepers  
39 Dunne's Mr.  
40 Valuable shell  
41 Anagram for  
42 Labrador  
43 Musical  
44 Fastener  
45 Gardner  
46 Jackson role  
47 Touch upon  
48 Enrich

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BILLE**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**ASSOB**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**SOOJUY**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**NAITAT**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Now arrange the colored letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Yesterday's Jumble: CROWN BUILT FIDDLE FLOWER

Answer: What she gave him when he asked whether he could see her home—A PICTURE OF IT

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WAS LOOKIN' AT A SPARROW'S NEST, AN' NOW I GOT SOME LITTLE RED THINGS ON ME THAT KEEP MOVIN'!"

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	12-15	4-10	0	Bangkok	22-27	5-10	0
Amsterdam	12-15	4-10	0	Beijing	14-17	7-10	0
Antwerp	12-15	4-10	0	Hong Kong	22-27	5-10	0
Berlin	12-15	4-10	0	New Delhi	22-27	5-10	0
Bombay	22-27	5-10	0	Shanghai	17-22	5-10	0
Buenos Aires	12-15	4-10	0	Singapore	22-27	5-10	0
Calcutta	22-27	5-10	0	Tokyo	17-22	5-10	0
Cardiff	12-15	4-10	0				
Chennai	22-27	5-10	0				
Cairo	22-27	5-10	0				
Cebu	22-27	5-10	0				
Dakar	22-27	5-10	0				
Dhaka	22-27	5-10	0				
Dublin	12-15	4-10	0				
Edinburgh	12-15	4-10	0				
Geneva	12-15	4-10	0				
Hankow	22-27	5-10	0				
Hong Kong	22-27	5-10	0				
Kobe	22-27	5-10	0				
London	12-15	4-10	0				
Lyons	12-15	4-10	0				
Manila	22-27	5-10	0				
Medan	22-27	5-10	0				
Osaka	22-27	5-10	0				
Paris	12-15	4-10	0				
Perth	22-27	5-10	0				
Port of Spain	22-27	5-10	0				
Rangoon	22-27	5-10	0				
San Francisco	12-15	4-10	0				
Singapore	22-27	5-10	0				
Sourabaya	22-27	5-10	0				
Taipei	22-27	5-10	0				
Tokyo	17-22	5-10	0				
Yokohama	22-27	5-10	0				

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Rain. T.M. 10-15. LONDON: Cloudy with showers. T.M. 10-15. MADRID: Cloudy. T.M. 10-15. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. T.M. 10-15. PARIS: Partly cloudy. T.M. 10-15. ROME: Cloudy. T.M. 10-15. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. T.M. 10-15. TAIPEI: Partly cloudy. T.M. 10-15. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. T.M. 10-15. YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy. T.M. 10-15.

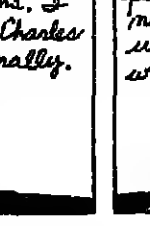
Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

## PEANUTS

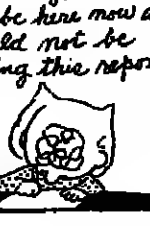
This is my report on Charles Dickens. I did not know Charles Dickens personally.



If I had known him personally, I would not be writing this report.



Charles Dickens was a famous English writer.



Charles Dickens was a famous English writer.



Charles Dickens was a famous English writer.



Charles Dickens was a famous English writer.



## BLONDIE

HE'S FROM THE LOST TRIBE OF AFRICAN PENGUINS



ARE YOU KIDDING?



PENGUINS DON'T LIVE IN AFRICA!

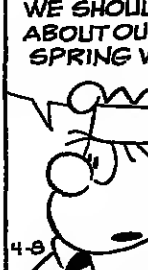


I TOLD YOU THEY WERE LOST



## BEETLE BAILEY

BEETLE, MAYBE WE SHOULD FORGET ABOUT OUR ANNUAL SPRING WALK



YEAH



WE'RE NOT GETTING ANYWHERE



MAYBE WE RUSHED IT



## ANDY CAPP

SEE YOU COME, BARLIND!



YOU?

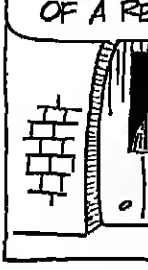


THAT'S HOW IT IS THESE DAYS WITH THEM. A BUCKLE CAN BE A VITAL PART OF THE EQUIPMENT. EVEN CARRY A HANDSAW. BUT IF IT DOESN'T DRIVE, THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG WITH HIM.



## WIZARD of ID

DO YOU KNOW THE DEFINITION OF A RELIABLE SOURCE?



NOT REALLY



A FRIEND OF THE MEDIA WHO REMAINS NAMELESS, KNOWING THE ASSOCIATION COULD RUIN HIM



## REX MORGAN

JUST A MINUTE, DR. MORGAN IS COMING IN NOW!



IT'S A SERGEANT COLLINS! I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT KEVIN!



DR. MORGAN, I'M WITH NARCOTICS! I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT KEVIN'S CONDITION IS THIS MORNING AND WHETHER HE'S RATIONAL ENOUGH TO BE QUESTIONED?



## GARFIELD

HEH HEH



CATS LOVE TO PLAY IN GROCERY BAGS



DARN, NO GROCERIES



## BOOKS

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

A Biography

By André Le Vor. Translated by William Byron. 393 pp. \$19.95.

Doubleday, Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

There never was a good biography of a good novelist. F. Scott Fitzgerald once wrote, "There couldn't be. He is too many people if he's any good." Certainly Fitzgerald, himself, has proved a daunting, if elusive, biographical subject—a subject, now so ensconced by legend that the actual lineaments of his life and personality have become metaphors for the American dream.

Indeed, the mythic proportions of Fitzgerald's story have made him especially susceptible to the machinery of cliché. We are inclined to regard his life as one of those cautionary tales about the consequences of early success or as a parable about the United States' loss of innocence. It is a measure of André Le Vor's achievement that his biography not only captures the resonance of Fitzgerald's life but also strips away the garlands to portray the actual man—this "spoiled priest," this "natural idealist"—with acuity and compassion.

Le Vor apparently spent 20 years working on the book, and the time clearly shows: having had access to material made available in recent years, he has augmented the admirable efforts of Fitzgerald's previous biographers Arthur Mizener and Andrew Turnbull. What's more, the skepticism a reader at first harbors—how can a Frenchman aspire to write the life of a writer so quintessentially American?—soon dissipates, for "Le Vor's Fitzgerald" is a thoughtful and carefully shaped book. By contrast, it makes Matthew Bruccoli's recent biography look like a sticky mass of undigested facts.

To be sure, there are lapses—one unwieldy section on "The Great Gatsby" reads like a scholarly essay, shoehorned awkwardly into the text—but, for the most part, Le Vor has done a pleasing job of combining a narrative of the author's life with a critical assessment of his work. He puts the seriousness of Fitzgerald's accomplishment in perspective, and succinctly evokes the gaudy worlds he inhabited—Princeton, New York, Paris, and Hollywood—as well as the tempestuous relationships with Hemingway, Sara and Gerald Murphy, and his wife, the former Zelda Sayre.

Zelda, of course, was both "agent and victim of his own collapse," and Fitzgerald appropriated her character for fictional ends as freely as he did his own. At times, it seems, the Fitzgerald actually merged, for the Fitzgerald's daily existence frequently took on the heightened quality of fiction—a glittering fiction made up of a series of extravagant gestures. As they got older, however, the gestures that once seemed so charming and spontaneous—dining down Fifth Avenue on the roof of a taxi, spending half an hour revolving in a revolving door—grew increasingly pointless and sad, and beneath it all, Fitzgerald must have begun to question the merits of this self he had so energetically invented.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the secrets of a winning defense, as demonstrated by the diagrammed deal, is to give the declarer an opportunity to do the wrong thing.

On the combined North-South cards, one would choose to play a part-score, but one can hardly blame North for driving to game. North decided that nine tricks in no-trump might be easier to make than 10 in hearts, and his decision almost brought him a big profit.

A minor-suit lead would have been devastating, but West led a low spade, the only way, as it happened, to give South a chance. The declarer won with the king in dummy, entered his hand with a heart, and played a spade. This established the spade queen as

South's ninth trick, so the only hope for the defense after taking the spade ace was to break through in clubs.

A low club lead would have been ducked, so West shifted to the queen. South correctly allowed this to win, and East made a key play in his turn by dropping the jack. If he had played low, the defense would have had no chance.

When West continued with a low club, South had to guess. If East had begun with four clubs, it did not matter what South played. But if West had four clubs, it was vital to guess who held the ace.

South put up the king from dummy, which was right in theory, by a tiny margin, but wrong in practice. The defense took four club tricks together with the spade ace for down one.

This fine defensive effort

did not gain points, but avoided a heavy loss. In the replay, North played four hearts, and after a red-suit lead was down two tricks. The declarer had no way to lead spades twice toward his K-Q and lost two tricks in the suit.

NORTH (D)

AKQ5

AKQJ796

AK3

WEST

A1042

Q92

Q85

Q1082

SOUTH

A74

Q74

AK8742

AK5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid was:

West: 1♠, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥, 101♥, 102♥, 103♥, 104♥, 105♥, 106♥, 107♥, 108♥, 109♥, 110♥, 111♥, 112♥, 113♥, 114♥, 115♥, 116♥, 117♥, 118♥, 119♥, 120♥, 121♥, 122♥, 123♥, 124♥, 125♥, 126♥, 127♥, 128♥, 129♥, 130♥, 131♥, 132♥, 133♥, 134♥, 135♥, 136♥, 137♥, 138♥, 139♥, 140♥, 141♥, 142♥, 143♥, 144♥, 145♥, 146♥, 147♥, 148♥, 149♥, 150♥, 151♥, 152♥, 153♥, 154♥, 155♥, 156♥, 157♥, 158♥, 159♥, 160♥, 161♥, 162♥, 163♥, 164♥, 165♥, 166♥, 167♥, 168♥, 169♥, 170♥, 171♥, 172♥, 173♥, 174♥, 175♥, 176♥, 177♥, 178♥, 179♥, 180♥, 181♥, 182♥, 183♥, 184♥, 185♥, 186♥, 187♥, 188♥, 189♥, 190♥, 191♥, 192♥, 193♥, 194♥, 195♥, 196♥, 197♥, 198♥, 199♥, 200♥, 201♥, 202♥, 203♥, 204♥, 205♥, 206♥, 207♥, 208♥, 209♥, 210♥, 211♥, 212♥, 213♥, 214♥, 215♥, 216♥, 217♥, 218♥, 219♥, 220♥, 221♥, 222♥, 223♥, 224♥, 225♥, 226♥, 227♥, 228♥, 229♥, 230♥, 231♥, 232♥, 233♥, 234♥, 235♥, 236♥, 237♥, 238♥, 239♥, 240♥, 241♥, 242♥, 243♥, 244♥, 245♥, 246♥, 247♥, 248♥, 249♥, 250♥, 251♥, 252♥, 253♥, 254♥, 255♥, 256♥, 257♥, 258♥, 259♥, 260♥, 261♥, 262♥, 263♥, 264♥, 265♥, 266♥, 267♥, 268♥, 269♥, 270♥, 271♥, 272♥, 273♥, 274♥, 275♥, 276♥, 277♥, 278♥, 279♥, 280♥, 281♥, 282♥, 283♥, 284♥, 285♥, 286♥, 287♥, 288♥, 289♥, 290♥, 291♥, 292♥, 293♥, 294♥, 295♥, 296♥, 297♥, 298♥, 299♥, 300♥, 301♥, 302♥, 303♥, 304♥, 305♥, 306♥, 307♥, 308♥, 309♥, 310♥, 311♥, 312♥, 313♥, 314♥, 315♥, 316♥, 317♥, 318♥, 319♥, 320♥, 321♥, 322♥, 323♥, 324♥, 325♥, 326♥, 327♥, 328♥, 329♥, 330♥, 331♥, 332♥, 333♥, 334♥, 335♥, 336♥, 337♥, 338♥, 339♥, 340♥, 341♥, 342♥, 343♥, 344♥, 345♥, 346♥, 347♥, 348♥, 349♥, 350♥, 351♥, 352♥, 353♥, 354♥, 355♥, 356♥, 357♥, 358♥, 359♥, 360♥, 361♥, 362♥, 363♥, 364♥, 365♥, 366♥, 367♥, 368♥, 369♥, 370♥, 371♥, 372♥, 373♥, 374♥, 375♥, 376♥, 377♥, 378♥, 379♥, 380♥, 381♥, 382♥, 383♥, 384♥, 385♥, 386♥, 387♥, 388♥, 389♥, 390♥, 391♥, 392♥, 393♥, 394♥, 395♥, 396♥, 397♥, 398♥, 399♥, 400♥, 401♥, 402♥, 403♥, 404♥, 405♥, 406♥, 407♥, 408♥, 409♥, 410♥, 411♥, 412♥, 413♥, 414♥, 415♥, 416♥, 417♥, 418♥, 419♥, 420♥, 421♥, 422♥, 423♥, 424♥, 425♥, 426♥, 427♥, 428♥, 429♥, 430♥, 431♥, 432♥, 433♥, 434♥, 435♥, 436♥, 437♥, 438♥, 439♥, 440♥, 441♥, 442♥, 443♥, 444♥, 445♥, 446♥, 447♥, 448♥, 449♥, 450♥, 451♥, 452♥, 453♥, 454♥, 455♥, 456♥, 457♥, 458♥, 459♥, 460♥, 461♥, 462♥, 463♥, 464♥, 465♥, 466♥, 467♥, 468♥, 469♥, 470♥, 471♥, 472♥, 473♥, 474♥, 475♥, 476♥, 477♥, 478♥, 479♥, 480♥, 481♥, 482♥, 483♥, 484♥, 485♥, 486♥, 487♥, 488♥, 489♥, 490♥, 491♥, 492♥, 493♥, 494♥, 495♥, 496♥, 497♥, 498♥, 499♥, 500♥, 501♥, 502♥, 503♥, 504♥, 505♥, 506♥, 507♥, 508♥, 509♥, 510♥, 511♥, 512♥, 513♥, 514♥, 515♥, 516♥, 517♥, 518♥, 519♥, 520♥, 521♥, 522♥, 523♥, 524♥, 525♥, 526♥, 527♥, 528♥, 529♥, 530♥, 531♥, 532♥, 533♥, 534♥, 535♥, 536♥, 537♥, 538♥, 539♥,



SPORTS

# Padres Defeat Giants, 5-3, On a 5-Hitter by Dravecky

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SAN FRANCISCO — Dave Dravecky pitched a five-hitter for his first complete game in the major leagues, and Gene Richards went 3-for-4, including a homer, in leading the San Diego Padres to a 5-3 victory Wednesday night over the San Francisco Giants.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
San Diego	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Atlanta	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
San Diego	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Atlanta	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

## Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
San Diego	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Atlanta	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
San Diego	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Atlanta	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

on back-to-back doubles by Jack Clark and Jeff Leonard.

The Padres reached Bill Lasky (0-1) for eight hits in seven innings with Richards adding two singles after he led off the game with a homer.

San Diego scored four runs in the third. Dravecky reached base on a two-run homer by Chili Davis in the third. The Giants scored their third run in the sixth inning.

## Baseball Roundup

on the first of three errors by shortstop Johnnie LeMaster and went to second on Richards' single. The Giants picked Dravecky off second and, in the run-down, Richards moved up. He scored on a single by Juan Bonilla, who advanced to second on the throw home. Terry Kennedy was walked intentionally and Sixto Lezcano followed with a two-run double and scored on Ruppert Jones' RBI single.

Dodgers 4, Astros 2

In Houston, Ken Landrean drove in two runs with a two-out single in the eighth inning to lead Los Angeles to a 4-2 victory over Houston. The Dodgers won their second game in a row as Landrean collected eight RBIs in the two-game series. Jerry Rens (1-0) went seven innings, scattering seven hits and walking one. Steve Howe picked up his first save.

## Expos 3, Cubs 0

In Chicago, Al Oliver hit two home runs, his first in a season, in a pitching duel between Steve Rogers and Ferguson Jenkins in the seventh inning, to help Montreal to a 3-0 victory over Chicago. Rogers, a 19-game winner last season, had his 33d career shutout with a six-hitter, walking one and striking out six. The victory marked a successful Montreal debut for Bill Virdon, who succeeded Jim Fanning as the Expos' manager.

Braves 5, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Bruce Berenyi led in two Atlanta runs on a wild pitch and a wild pitch, and Glenn Hubbard had a two-run single as the Braves defeated Cincinnati, 5-1.

A's 5, Indians 3

In the American League, Oakland, California, Mike Norris pitched the A's to a 5-3 victory over Cleveland. He had a two-hit shutout going when he left in the sixth inning because of tightening back muscles. He had been in a car accident on the way to the ball park.

Downing drew a leadoff walk in the fifth and scored when Clark doubled to left-center.

Tigers 9, Twins 5

In Minneapolis, Kirk Gibson, Mike Ivie and Lou Whitaker all had run-scoring singles in a five-run sixth inning, and Dan Pety and Aurelio Lopez combined on a seven-hitter to give Detroit a 9-5 victory over Minnesota. Pety retired the last 16 batters he faced before giving way to Lopez.

Mariners 6, Yankees 2

In Seattle, Todd Cruz drove in four runs, three with a pair of homers, and Matt Young picked up his first major-league victory as Seattle beat New York, 6-2. Cruz hit the left-field foul pole for a two-run homer in the second inning, added another in the fourth and singled home a run in the eighth.

## Orleans 11, Royals 1

In Baltimore, the Orioles recorded 14 hits for an 11-1 season-opening victory over Kansas City. Mike Flanagan, who had thrown 10 straight scoreless innings in spring training, held the Royals to just three hits from the third through the eighth innings.

Islanders 5, Capitals 2

At Uniondale, New York, Bryan Trottier scored two goals and Anders Kallur and John Tonelli scored injured his shoulder on the opening shift of the game and will probably be sidelined for the rest of the season.



Bake McBride of the Cleveland Indians was tagged out at the plate Wednesday by the A's catcher, Bob Kearney. Rick Manning had grounded to first baseman Kevin Moore, who stepped on the bag and then threw home. It was a crucial 6th-inning play in Oakland's 5-3 triumph.

# Gretzky Scores 4 Goals in Opener

EDMONTON — Wayne Gretzky scored four goals in a magnificent individual performance Wednesday night to power the Edmonton Oilers to a 6-3 triumph over the Winnipeg Jets in the first game of their first-round National Hockey League playoff series.

Gretzky, in a display that often baffled the rookie goalie Brian Hayward and had the Jets completely demoralized after 40 minutes, tied two playoff records by scoring two short-handed goals and getting three goals in the middle period. In playoff history, 12 players have had hat tricks in one period, and two have had two short-handed goals in one game.

The NHL scoring champion tore loose on breakaways for three of his goals and scored another in a nose-to-nose confrontation at the net when he waited unbarred for three seconds then deftly slid the puck past Hayward.

The first two Edmonton goals, by Ken Linseman and Dave Hunter, came at the 14-minute mark in a span of 7 seconds — only two seconds shy of the playoff record for the fastest two goals.

Garry Unger, the Oilers' center,

# France Tells Federations To Cut South Africa Ties

PARIS — The French government told the country's amateur sporting federations Thursday to break off relations with South Africa. An exception is made for professional sports as tennis players, golfers and auto racing drivers who compete in South Africa "on an individual basis."

The government's firmly worded request had been expected. It appeared to mean cancellation of a long-planned French rugby tour to South Africa scheduled to start early in June.

Edwige Avice, the Socialist government's minister for leisure activities, youth and sport, formally asked the presidents of national sports federations "to prohibit all teams under their jurisdiction at all levels from participating in any event organized in South Africa, or from organizing in France sports events with teams representing sports federations or clubs from South Africa that practice apartheid."

Avice said sporting federations have a "public service mission" under French law, and added that it was government policy to oppose racial discrimination. She said action would be taken against violators, but she did not elaborate.

"This is a question of the right to work. Professional athletes are committing only themselves," Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation, criticized the government for singling out sport while letting business contacts with South Africa continue. He said his management committee would meet in the next few days to decide whether to cancel the tour.

"Our policy so far has always been to play with anyone, anywhere," he said, "whether it be the Soviet Union, South Africa or whoever."

# Sneed, 70, Ready for Masters 45th Time Around for Golfing Oldster

By Gordon S. White Jr.  
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Sam Sneed wrote a letter to Clifford Roberts in January 1936 telling the chairman of the Masters golf tournament how much he enjoyed playing in the annual event.

He ended the letter of thanks by saying, "I hope I'll never be too old to want to take part in this event, and I don't think I ever will age that much."

But Sneed, who will be 71 years old next month, began play in his final Masters when he drove into the valley of the first fairway Thursday at 11:20 A.M. A three-time winner (1949, 1952 and 1954), he was not expected to make the cut.

He spoke of problems with depth perception in his left eye, among other difficulties of age.

But Jack Nicklaus, who has won a record five Masters and says that Sneed "still has the best tempo swing in golf," is not convinced that this will be Sneed's finale.

"I'll believe it when I see it," Nicklaus said. "We were betting in the locker room that Sam will be back."

Sneed failed to make the cut in 1975, the year Nicklaus gained his fifth title, and he has not made the cut since.

The younger golfers in the field of 62 are the favorites, at least those who are young compared with Sneed: Nicklaus, 43; Tom Watson, 33; Craig Stadler, 29; and Seve Ballesteros, 26, among others. Those four are among recent Masters winners, with Stadler the defending champion.

Nicklaus, playing in his 25th Masters, is the only one to win twice in a row (1965 and 1966) since the event started in 1934. It was not held in 1943 through 1945.

Last year, Stadler came into the tournament at the top of his game. Although he almost led victory slip away, he composed himself enough to beat Dan Pohl on the first hole of a playoff.

"My game compares right now to last year," Stadler said. "Too green. It's about the same. The short game is not quite as good as it was last year. And I consider myself one of the best putters on the tour."

This year, however, the tournament committee has made efforts to slow the Augusta National course slightly.

"I think the greens are the best I've seen them," Stadler said. "The 12th green, which never has been any good, is fantastic."

This is the third year that Augusta, Georgia, has had greens of bentgrass. The golfers are pleased because the greens are thicker now with that grass than in the first year or two after the change from a mixture of Bermuda grass and rye greens.

Nicklaus assessed his chances as "hopeful," saying, "I feel I've prepared well. The Masters is always the start of the golf season as far as I'm concerned. The guy who wins the Masters leads the way."

Nicklaus played his final practice round Wednesday with Tom Weiskopf and Tom Watson.

"Weiskopf is playing very well," Nicklaus said. "He was hitting them a long way. He's driving so well. And Watson chipped in at the 18th to take all my money."

Watson said, "Maybe that's an omen."

Irwin Wins Preliminary

Hale Irwin won the Par-3 preliminary to the Masters on Wednesday by one shot over Gary Player when he shot a 5-under-par 22.

Player, forced to miss the Tournament Players Championship two weeks ago because of a back injury, had a 23 that included a hole-in-one on the ninth hole.



Sam Sneed Masters Finale?

# SPORTS BRIEFS

## 3 Early Surprises at Hilton Head

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (UPI) — Three seeded players, including Hana Mandlikova, were upset by relative newcomers Wednesday in the second round of the annual women's tennis tournament at the Sea Pines Racquet Club here.

In the biggest triumph of her young career, Manuela Malleva, a 16-year-old Bulgarian, took advantage of Mandlikova's loose play to win, 6-4, 6-4. Kathy Rinaldi, meanwhile, fell in three sets to Laura Arrau of Peru, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4; and Lisa Bonder upset Claudia Kohde, 6-3, 6-0.

## Clerc and Vilas Upset in Houston

HOUSTON (UPI) — Henri Leconte surprised Jose Luis Clerc, 6-7, 6-4, 6-0, and Mark Dickson upset Guillermo Vilas, 7-6, 7-6, on Wednesday in the second round of a men's professional tennis tournament here.

Ivan Lendl, the defending champion and top seed, beat Ramesh Krishnan of India, 6-0, 6-2, breezing through two matches in two days.

## Connors Outlasts Borg in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — Jimmy Connors rallied Wednesday to defeat Bjorn Borg, 5-7, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, in a \$140,000 exhibition tennis match.

The two players received a standing ovation from a sellout crowd of 20,000 at Chamsil Gymnasium when the 30-year-old Connors took the fifth-set tiebreaker.

Borg, appearing in his first exhibition match since his last official tournament in Monte Carlo last week, looked visibly tired in the three-hour match.

## NCAA Panel Urges Rules Changes

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — Players fouled in the last two minutes of college basketball games during bonus situations will get two free throws if the National Collegiate Athletic Association approves a change adopted by its Rules Committee, a committee official announced Wednesday. The group declined, however, to adopt a shot clock or three-point basket for use nationally.

Players fouled in the bonus situation — when the opposing team has committed six fouls in the second half — currently get one free throw and an additional foul shot if they make the first one.

The committee also passed a change limiting timeouts, allowing only three during games being covered by television, since extra official timeouts are allowed for commercials.

## Hinault to Miss Tour of America

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The first major international professional bicycle race in the United States will be run this weekend, but the Bernard Hinault, the French star, will not be among the 60-man field crossing the Memorial Bridge at the finish on Sunday.

French officials refused to release Bernard Hinault from Sunday's Paris-Madrid race. He was expected in Virginia Beach for the start of Tour of America, but was to return to Paris on Friday evening.

The 285-mile (456-kilometer) race will be run in three stages, starting near the Cape Henry Light House in Virginia Beach and finishing Sunday in Washington as part of the annual Cherry Blossom Festival.

## Grebey Quits Baseball Labor Post

NEW YORK (UPI) — Ray Grebey announced his resignation Thursday as executive director of the Major League Player Relations Committee, but will stay on indefinitely as a consultant.

Grebey, 55, is a labor-relations professional who took the job in baseball in 1978. He represented the major-league owners during the players' strike in 1981.

# Juventus, Hamburg Move Loser to Soccer Cup Final

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ONDON — Juventus, champion of Italy, moved a step closer to place in this year's Champions Cup soccer final with a 2-0 home victory over Widzew Lodz of Poland in Wednesday's semifinal first before a crowd of 66,000.

Juventus hopes to reach its first major cup final since 1973, as Italians ousted Aston Villa of England, in the previous round. The Poles will need a three-goal victory in the second leg to tie in the final.

Hamburg, champion of West Germany, emerged as the other most likely to join Juventus in Athens on May 25 after playing

a 1-1 draw in Spain against Real Sociedad of San Sebastian.

The most impressive performance of the night was in Scotland, where Aberdeen trounced Waterford of Ireland, 5-1, in the first leg of the Cup Winners Cup semifinal.

Aberdeen eliminated Bayern Munich in the previous round and is going for its first European trophy. Aberdeen is the first Scottish team in nine years to reach a European semifinal.

Only a disaster in the second leg will prevent Aberdeen, also in the running for the Scottish Cup and league title, from reaching the final in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Posed to join Aberdeen in the final is Real Madrid, which held Austria Wien to a 2-2 draw in Vienna and will be favorites to finish the job in front of a partisan home crowd.

In the UEFA Cup, Anderlecht of Belgium took a giant step toward a place in the final with a 1-0 road victory in Prague against the local Bohemians team. But Benfica, favored to eliminate Universitatea Craiova of Romania, was held to a 0-0 draw before a crowd of 65,000 in Lisbon and now faces the prospect of a second-leg defeat on the road.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Atlanta	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
San Antonio	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
Phoenix	0	1	.000
Portland	0	1	.000
San Diego	0	1	.000
Utah	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000
Golden State	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
Phoenix	0	1	.000
Portland	0	1	.000
San Diego	0	1	.000
Utah	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000
Golden State	0	1	.000

## Transition

MINNESOTA — The Minnesota Twins announced the retirement of their star pitcher, Steve Carlton, on Wednesday.

Carlton, 37, pitched 20 seasons in the major leagues, winning 293 games and losing 164. He was a three-time Cy Young Award winner and a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Carlton's last game was for the Twins on Wednesday, a 1-0 victory over the Detroit Tigers. He pitched six innings, allowing one run and striking out four.

Carlton was born in York, Pennsylvania, and played college baseball at Pennsylvania State University. He was drafted by the Minnesota Twins in 1965 and made his major league debut in 1968.

During his career, Carlton won the Cy Young Award in 1972, 1974, and 1978. He also won the National League MVP in 1972 and the American League MVP in 1978.

Carlton's retirement comes at a time when the Twins are looking for a new pitcher to replace him. The team has signed several free agents, but none have been able to fill Carlton's shoes.

The Twins' manager, Tom LaCava, said that Carlton's retirement was a "great loss" to the team. He said that Carlton was a "great leader" and a "great pitcher."

Carlton's final statistics are 293 wins, 164 losses, 3,800 innings pitched, and a 2.85 ERA.

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An opportunity to buy a house in a beautiful area. The house is built on a hillside and has a view of the sea. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

GRECE

NEAR BATHURIA, 4 km from the sea. A beautiful house with a view of the sea. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

ITALY

ROMA, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

HOLLAND

LAAR, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

PORTUGAL

LISBON, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

SPAIN

MADRID, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

USA

NEW YORK, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

WEST GERMANY

MUNICH, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.

FRANCE

PARIS, beautiful house in the center of the city. It has 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and a large garden. The price is 1,200,000 francs.



## OBSERVER

## Stacking Credit Deck

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I went to rent a car. There was a man ahead of me. "Do you have a major credit card?" the clerk asked him. The question chilled me. A major credit card?

I felt the comforting solidity of my own credit cards nestled against my thigh. Powerful they might be, but was there one among them that was truly major?

If not, this clerk, who had seemed rather handsome when I walked in but was now staring at me like a gorgon, would doubtless humiliate me as she was already degrading the wretch ahead of me by examining his credit cards and pronouncing them distinctly minor.

"Company policy forbids renting cars to anyone without a major credit card."

He was waving cash in the air to prove he was rich, but enslaved to corporate edicts, she was not going to rent him a car even if he put up the Hope diamond as deposit. He knew it.

I shuffled my pack of credit cards in front of one major credit card to save me. One issued by a men's shop on Madison Avenue had often bought three neckties in a flash.

Another was powerful enough to open a bank door so I could get out of the rain at my bus stop. I had read somewhere that it would also produce small sums of money from one of the bank's machines, but I had never had the courage to try it.

It seemed certain that neither card would qualify as major for this rental clerk. The man ahead had become furious.

"With all the stolen credit cards flooding the country nowadays," he was saying with sound logic, "it's the man who's got one that you ought to suspect of being a thief."

I turned him out again, and pondered my American Express Gold Card. I had sprung for the Gold Card, even though it was more expensive than the Green Card, because the card salesman had said it would bring me instant respect.

When I displayed the Gold Card, they said, headwaiters would fall on their knees, ticket salesmen would lick my hand and beautiful

women would cross strange rooms to inhale my after-shave lotion.

Experience, alas, had disillusioned me with the power of the Gold Card. When I produced it the first few times, no one swooned. Every one, in fact, did precisely what they had always done when I produced the vulgar Green Card. They had eyed it with suspicion, then carried it away, presumably for chemical testing in local crime laboratories, and on returning it, looked relieved about not having to place me under arrest.

It hardly qualified as my idea of a major credit card, probably because "major" is a word that carries heavy weight with me. When I hear of someone needing major surgery, I always wonder if he's revised his will. I mean, major is — well, major. People revise their wills, beautiful women go wild about your after-shave lotion — that's what major is all about, isn't it?

"Do you have a major credit card?" the clerk was asking. My impulse was to say, "Could you direct me to the nearest bakery?" and bolt, but the necessity to transport eight suitcases to Hagerstown, Maryland, that afternoon made me stammer. "I've got the Gold Card."

"OK," said the clerk and started renting me a car. It was astonishing how handsome she suddenly became. How could I have thought of this creature as a gorgon? I felt myself yielding to one of my weaknesses, the craving for the approval of minor functionaries, and was ashamed to hear myself saying, "Imagine that! I'm trying to rent a car without a major credit card."

"You see all kinds," she said. True enough, she said, the man, on reflection, seemed offensive. Suppose everybody tried to rent a car without a major credit card. "People like that," I said, "are always disrupting the system."

"It takes all kinds," said the woman. Yes, I thought as I motored toward Hagerstown. It takes all kinds, but fortunately there were enough of my kind, enough who had the foresight to carry major credit cards. America was still solid.

New York Times Service

## Making a Career of Scaring Birds

Carolyn Heywood's Job Is Keeping Them Away From Runways

By Fred Ferrerri

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carolyn Heywood frightens birds.

It isn't that she doesn't like them. She chases them — and to save airplanes. She chases horned larks, owls, geese, ducks, an occasional ibis, but mostly seagulls away from the runways of Kennedy International Airport. Her techniques include roaring into engine noises, recorded bird squawks, pistols, shotguns and an occasional booming cannon.

But it is not quite what she had in mind when, with thoughts of being a jet pilot, she joined the Air Force after high school graduation. "I didn't exactly fly a flying career, is it," she says with a smile. "But it's close enough. And I'll ride around this airport eight to 10 hours a day for three weeks. I'll flush some dangerous birds, and I'll feel I've saved a plane."

What Carolyn Heywood does with all her noisemakers is prevent jet disasters by frightening away birds that could easily be sucked into jet-engine intakes.

Birds crossing flight paths can be fatal to jets landing or taking off from Kennedy. According to Gerald P. Fitzgerald, manager of the Port Authority's aeronautical services division, which is responsible for airport safety, there have been a series of bird-related incidents at other airports and "a few near misses here." He said in an interview that bird control is a constant concern at Kennedy "because the birds are fighting for the same air space as the planes and they don't have to respond to controller instructions."

"What we have to do is create an environment not conducive to attracting birds," Heywood said. "We want to be a deterrent, not a magnet."

So, on one of her recent work days Heywood sat in the driver's seat of the yellow and white Port Authority patrol car with the id-

ling engine, her finger tapping on a two-way radio as it rasped with static. Between puffs on a cigarette she peered out of one of the car's windows through her wide-vision binoculars, scanning the flat, windy, vacant space where the concrete Runway 4L of Kennedy International Airport ends in the growth of stunted reeds bordering the waves of Jamaica Bay.

"Tower to 79," a voice scratched through the radio.

"Seventy-nine here," said Heywood.

"Request bird sweep Runway 4L."

"That's a Roger, tower," replied

Heywood, putting her car in gear and making a long turn onto the concrete runway. The car gained speed and raced down the middle of Runway 4L, straddling the white-painted center guide-

line. A flight of birds frightened by the car swept up and away.

"They're horned larks," Heywood said. "We want to be a deterrent, not a magnet."

Heywood took a small German-made starter pistol from the car's console and attached a shell to its muzzle. The shell, also German-made, was labeled *Schweckpatrone*, German for scare cartridge, and printed here was "For bird and wildlife depredation control." She stretched her arm out of the car

we'll have to wait a while for one of them."

The small, mortartike red and blue carbide cannons explode periodically with quite a loud boom as pellets inside are ignited by acetylene.

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button. Squawks, screeches and squawks came blaring out of the speaker mounted atop the car. The cassette, she said, had been furnished to the bird unit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and was "actually the sounds of gulls in distress."

The seagulls, a stubborn set of birds who feel that their homes in the neighboring Jamaica Bay wildlife preserve entitles them to squawks' rights on portions of Kennedy, flew away again. But again they returned, some swooping down to retrieve themselves. "I guess I'll have to use a gun," said Heywood. "I heard one of the cannons go off and I think

Heywood smiled, reported the dispersal of the birds to the tower and said she was resuming her runway sweep.

That day she put about 80 miles on her car as she went up and down runways and along perimeter roads of the 5,308-acre airport, before returning to her home in Queens. Heywood's husband, Richard, is a retired New York City patrolman studying for a master's degree in plant management, and they have a 15-month-old daughter, Leigh Ann, born after 14 years of marriage. Her daughter's birth "interfered with my mobility training," Carolyn Heywood said, but as soon as she felt comfortable leaving her daughter, she returned to her Port Authority job.

"I had to," she said. "I had to get at least close to aviation. I was in the Air Force, one little lone voice wondering why women couldn't fly. Now women are taking flight training, but 21 years ago, no way, said the 38-year-old woman. "I had to leave the Air Force out of frustration."

Jobs with Scandinavian Airlines System and El Al followed, then, as part of an affirmative action effort aimed at getting women into supervisory positions with the Port Authority, Heywood was hired. "I wanted this more than life itself," she said.

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## PEOPLE

## Watt Likes Beach Boys

Interior Secretary James Watt

apologetic after a mild rebuke from President Ronald Reagan and a concerned telephone call from the first lady, Nancy Reagan Thursday rescinded a decision to ban rock concerts with groups such as the Beach Boys from Washington's Fourth of July festivities. Watt emerged from the White House after a meeting with the president to announce his decision. He carried what he termed his "new trophy" — a sculpture of a foot with a bullet hole, indicating how "I shot myself in the foot" because of his earlier remark that rock groups had drawn an undesirable element to the July Fourth celebration. "The president personally handed this to me after I visited with Mrs. Reagan," Watt said.

Yoko Ono has won approval to bring "Strawberry Fields" to Central Park in New York in memory of her slain husband, the former Beatle John Lennon. The Landmarks Preservation Commission approved setting aside a 3-acre site to have a garden, new shrubbery and a mosaic with the word "Imagine" spelled out in tiles to commemorate Lennon's hit song of the same name. The area will be called "Strawberry Fields" after the Beatles' "Strawberry Fields Forever." The site is just across the street from where Lennon was slain outside the Dakota apartment building on Dec. 8, 1980. Yoko Ono is contributing \$500,000 to cover the cost of the landscaping, said Henry Stern, the parks commissioner.

Bret Livingston, a 34-year-old Australian, said he would like to place his 1,000-pound (454-kilogram) bronze sculpture of a reclining lion in "Strawberry Fields," but has not received word from Yoko Ono.

Alfred Regnery, who faces congressional confirmation for his nomination to head the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, says his bumper sticker is only a joke. The sticker on Regnery's station wagon reads: "Have You Slugged Your Kid Today?"

"You've seen the ones that say, 'Have You Slugged Your Kid Today?'" Regnery said. "Well, this is a takeoff." Regnery told The Washington Post. Regnery said he'd take the sticker